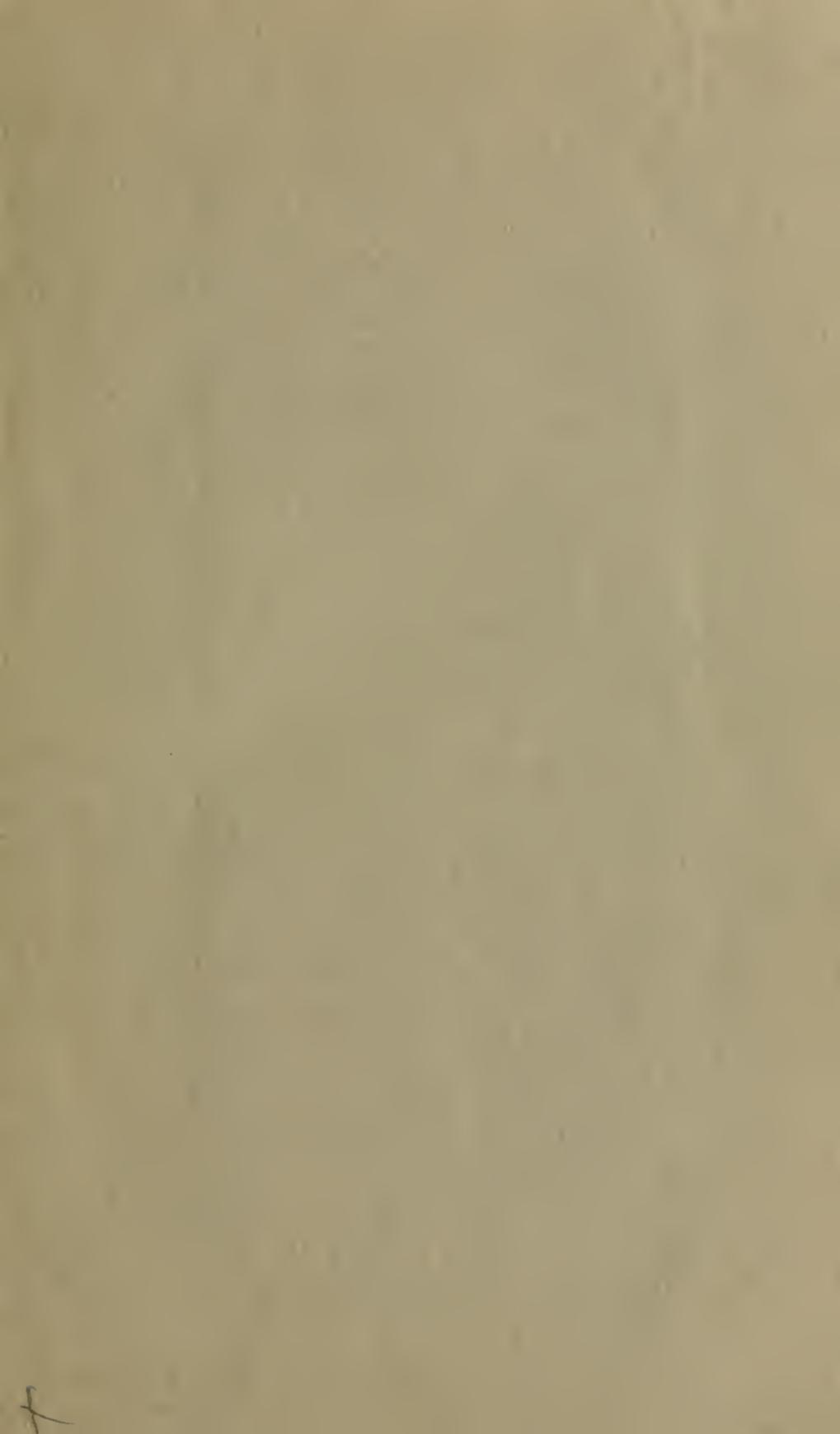


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1892

Calendar.

SESSION 1891-92.

Closing Examinations	May 28, June 4, 1892.
Baccalaureate Sermon	June 5, 1892.
Declamation of Extracts and Prize Medal Awarded	June 6, 1892.
Commencement Exercises	June 9, 1892.

SESSION 1892-93.

First Term Begins	September 13, 1892.
Intermediate Examinations	January 20-30, 1893.
First Term ends	January 31, 1893.
Second Term begins	February 1, 1893.
Anniversary of Philomathic Society	February 22, 1893.
Anniversary of Franklin Society	April 22, 1893.

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James A. Sartain	Jefferson County
John R. Martin	Shelby County
William A. Hobson	Jefferson County
Thomas B. Nettles	Monroe County
Joseph R. Melton	Wilcox County

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Joseph T. Collins	Hale County
Edgar G. Givhan	Chilton County
Walter N. Spinks	Tallapoosa County
Robert B. Devine	St. Clair County

College Honors.

The honors are a part of the College system.

Commencement Orations.

1. The *Valedictory Oration* is awarded to that graduate, whether a Bachelor or Master of Arts, who shall be judged to have attained the highest degree of general scholarship.
2. The *Salutatory Oration* is awarded to that graduate whose scholarship is second in grade.

Prize Medals.

The College Faculty have instituted prizes for excellence in Elocution and Composition, consisting of gold medals.

1. A gold medal is awarded the best declaimer in the Sophomore Class. No other class is allowed to compete for a medal.

2. A gold medal is awarded the best Essayist. Into the contest for this prize any student of the College may enter. The competition takes place in the President's office

and in his presence, the subject of the Essay being withheld until a given time after all the competitors are assembled. At the expiration of two hours the contest closes. The papers thus prepared are submitted without signature, or anything to indicate the author, to a competent committee for examination. After the decision is reached the successful author is discovered and the medal is awarded.

3. A handsome gold medal is awarded the student who closes the session with the best record. This has been kindly established by the pastor of the East Lake Baptist Church, the Rev. A. W. McGaha, and Mrs. McGaha. It is known as the McGaha Deportment Medal. Its effect has been so wholesome as to prompt its founder to establish it permanently.

4. A gold medal is awarded by the Rev. W. A. Whittle and Mrs. Whittle to the graduate delivering the best speech on Commencement Day.

Graduates.

In every class and school, and in every list of proficients or distinctions, the names are announced in the order of relative standing.

Valedictory Oration.

J. W. Willis, Anderson, Tenn.

Salutatory Oration.

Marcellus McCreary, Evergreen, Ala.

Senior Prize Medal for Oration.

H. C. Hurley, Hurley, Ala.

Sophomore Prize Medal for Declamation.

T. F. Hendon, Warrior, Ala.

Essay Prize Medel.

J. B. Espy, Abbeville, Ala.

McGaha Deportment Medal.

H. L. Finklea, Buena Vista, Ala.

Prize Medal for Soldiership.

B. B. Purser, Birmingham, Ala.

Prize Medal for Manual.

W. W. FULGHUM Birmingham, Ala.

Distinguished Undergraduates.

Alverson, C. B	Distinguished in 3 Schools
Andress, F. S.	" 3 "
Brake, O. C.	" 4 "

Brown, W. A.	Distinguished in 3 Schools
Bush, A. P.	" 3 "
Coleman, J. A.	" 3 "
Coleman, W. H.	" 3 "
Day, L. R.	" 3 "
Davis, C. H.	" 3 "
Espy, J. B.	" 4 "
Eubank, W. S.	" 4 "
Finklea, H. L.	" 5 "
Fulton, H. G.	" 5 "
Gable, J. F.	" 5 "
Gantt, D. J.	" 4 "
Hagood, J. J.	" 5 "
Hendon, T. F.	" 4 "
Hogan, R. B.	" 3 "
Jones, E. A.	" 3 "
Linder, M. T.	" 5 "
Milner, A. E.	" 3 "
Moor, H. P.	" 3 "
Moore, R. G.	" 5 "
Moseley, A. G.	" 5 "
Purser, B. B.	" 4 "
Ray, P. B.	" 4 "
Reeves, C. S.	" 4 "
Riley, C.	" 3 "
Stevens, M. S.	" 5 "
Thompson, J. F.	" 5 "
Waldrop, W. J.	" 3 "
Weatherly, J. M.	" 3 "

Officers of Classes—Senior.

J. W. WILLIS	President
J. R. MARTIN	Vice-President
MARCELLUS MCCREARY	Secretary

Junior.

J. B. ESPY	President
C. RILEY	Secretary

Organization.

The Course of Study is divided into the following Schools :

- I. School of Latin.
 - II. School of Greek.
 - III. School of Modern Languages.
 - IV. School of English.
 - V. School of Moral Science.
 - VI. School of Mathematics.
 - VII. School of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy.
 - VIII. School of Natural Philosophy and Applied Mathematics.
 - IX. School of Civil Engineering.
 - X. Business School.
 - XI. School of Military Art and Science.
-

Course of Study in Sub-Collegiate Department.

First Term.

English Grammar (Swinton).

Arithmetic (Robinson's Practical and Higher Progressive).
United States History.

Geography (Maury's Manual.)

Latin (Bingham's Grammar, Dr. T. J. Dill's Compendium).

Compositions once a week.

Second Term.

English Grammar and Composition (Swinton).

Physical Geography.

Arithmetic, completed.

Algebra (Wentworth).

Latin, same as in first term.

Reading Lessons from best English and American authors.

General History (Myers).

Courses of Study for Degree of Bachelor of Arts.**Freshman Class—First Term.**

Algebra: Sensenig; Greek: White's Lessons and Hadley's Grammar; Latin: Allen & Greenough's Grammar Compendium and Cæsar; English Grammar: Swinton.

Second Term.

Algebra, completed; Greek: White's Lessons and Hadley's Grammar; Latin: Allen & Greenough's Grammar, Compendium and Cicero; English Grammar and Composition, Swinton; Declamation; General History, Anderson.

Sophomore Class—First Term.

Geometry: Chauvenet; Greek: Hadley's Grammar and Xenophon's Anabasis; Latin: Virgil; Rhetoric: Hill; Essays and Orations.

Second Term.

Geometry and Plain Trigonometry; Greek: Homer's Iliad; Latin: Horace; Mythology and Antiquities; Lessons in English; Rhetoric, completed; Logical Analysis; Orations.

Junior Class—First Term.

Spherical Trigonometry and Surveying: Wentworth; Chemistry: Sheperd's Inorganic and Experimentation; Greek: Demosthenes; Latin: Crowell's Selection from Latin Poets; Logic: Jevon; Physiology: Huxley and Youman's; French: Fasquelle's Grammar; German: Joynes-Meissner's Grammar.

Second Term.

Analytical Geometry: Wentworth; Calculus (Elective); Organic Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis; Greek: New Testament; German: Grammar completed, Grimm's Kinder- und Hausmarchen, Schiller's Wilhelm Tell; French: Fasquelle's Grammar completed and Selections from French Authors; Political Economy: Wayland; Botany: Gray; Outlines of History.

Senior Class—First Term.

Physics: Gage; Psychology: Davis; Zoology: Packard.

Second Term.

Astronomy: Young; Moral Science; Evidences of Christianity; Geology: LeConte.

Examinations.

Intermediate Examinations are held during the progress of the session; Final Examinations near the close of the session. Students are not allowed to absent themselves from any of their examinations; nor are resignations allowed within six weeks of the Final Examinations.

Lower classes are required to attain sixty per cent.; Junior, seventy; and Senior, seventy-five.

Degrees.

I. BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B. S.)—*Required:* Certificates of *Proficiency* in Mathematics; Mechanics and Astronomy; Chemistry; Mental Philosophy; Ethics and Evidences of Christianity; English; Natural History and Political Economy; Latin or Greek; French or German.

II. BACHELOR OF ARTS (B. A.)—*Required:* Certificates of *Proficiency* in Latin; Greek; Mathematics; Mental Philosophy; Ethics and Evidences of Christianity; English; History; Literature; one Modern Language, Chemistry; Mechanics; Astronomy; Mineralogy; Geology; Natural History and Political Economy.

III. MASTER OF ARTS (M. A.)—To attain this degree the student must have received Certificates of *Proficiency* in Latin; Greek; English; Mental and Moral Philosophy; History; Mathematics; Chemistry; Mineralogy; Geology; Natural History; Natural Philosophy; two Modern Languages; English Literature and Applied Mathematics; and Certificates of *Distinguished Proficiency* in at least SEVEN ENTIRE SCHOOLS; and he must have passed a satisfactory Review Examination on all the subjects included. Schools X. and XI. are not included.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEER (C. E.)—The requirements of this Degree are Certificates of *Proficiency* in Mathematics; Applied Mathematics; Civil and Military Engineering; Chemistry; Mineralogy and Geology; Natural Philosophy, including Analytical Mechanics; French or German; English and Plans and Reports upon assigned subjects.

tion of the College that, whenever it shall become apparent from any cause, that it is to the interest of any student, or of the College, that he shall withdraw from the institution, his resignation may be demanded by the President. To retain such a student is an imposition upon himself, for he is induced to believe that he is doing that which he is not; it is an imposition upon the parent or guardian, for by his retention they are being misled as to his conduct, and it is an imposition upon the students of the College, for his influence must be damaging and demoralizing.

The authorities of the College are largely aided in the administration of a moral discipline by the favorable surroundings of the institution.

Religious worship is regularly observed every Sabbath in the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, which are located within a few hundred yards of the College buildings. By special statute, the disposition of ardent spirits is prohibited within a radius of three miles.

INCIDENTAL ADVANTAGES.

By reason of the proximity of Howard College to a large city, it enjoys immense advantages without experiencing the slightest disadvantage.

The life and energy characteristic of this region are apt to awaken a corresponding spirit in the young men who attend upon this institution of learning. This, taken in connection with the public lectures and libraries of a large city, is not without vast benefit to the young men seeking development. A firm but kind discipline serves to restrain students from the disadvantages of the city.

PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROFESSORS.

The professors devote all their time to the students, giving instruction in the class-room during the day, and visiting dormitories night and day. Parents, committing their sons fully to the care of the College officers, may be assured that physical comfort, moral influences, and intellectual training will be provided.

To avoid distracting influences, to command full attention,

and to facilitate study, young men are required to board and lodge in the College, unless their relatives live in town, or unless the President, for special reasons, allows otherwise.

RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

Prayers are held every morning in the Chapel, and the Faculty and students attend.

Students are required to attend the churches of their choice every Sabbath morning; they are also required to attend Sabbath-school, *provided* there is one belonging to the church of their choice accessible. They may be entirely relieved of the duty of attendance upon Sabbath school by presenting to the President a written request to that effect from their parents or guardians. In no instance is a student forced to attend other than a Sabbath-school of his own or his parents selection.

SPECIAL CARE FOR YOUNG BOYS.

By keeping the College buildings and grounds free from moral contaminations, the President has made the institution an inviting place for youths under ordinary college age. During the past session a number of lads were placed under his care, and such was the management of their surroundings socially, and the arrangements for companionship in their rooms, that he was encouraged to make this a special feature of the College. If parental and guardian endorsement can be had in the management of youths, there will be little difficulty in giving wholesome direction to their minds and characters. There will be no lack of diligence in the case of this class of students.

OCCASIONAL EXCURSIONS.

Partly for recreation, but chiefly because of the advantage derived, the students of the higher classes are now and then taken upon an excursion to attend upon some important occasion or visit some noted point. The railroad facilities of Birmingham afford immense advantage for this purpose. This is done, however, only when greatly reduced rates can be procured, and when the excursion will involve but slight loss of time from College work. This is regarded as one of

the most agreeable as well as one of the most profitable means of instruction to the young.

BED ROOMS FOR SUMMER.

Students desiring to take partial courses under any member, or members, of the faculty of Howard College during the summer vacation with a view of the prosecution of their studies in the institution will be furnished a room free during the period of such special courses.

SICKNESS.

When ill, students have the personal attention of the President. If extremely ill, they are removed to the President's house and nursed with care and tenderness. It is an abiding rule in the institution to notify parents and guardians of the sickness of students and to advise them, from time to time, of the tendency of the disease.

MESS HALL ARRANGEMENTS.

Great care is exercised in the selection and preparation of food for the students.

BED ROOMS.

The bed rooms of the students have been furnished throughout with the most improved style of iron bedsteads, such as are usually employed in hospitals and soldiers' homes. On each of these is placed a wire-woven mattress, which greatly enhances the repose of the tired student.

SOCIETIES.

There are in connection with the College, and in successful operation, two literary societies—the Philomathic and the Franklin. These societies, provided with well-selected libraries, are regarded as valuable aids to the student in the formation of a literary taste, and in affording opportunities for exercise in debate, and in obtaining a knowledge of parliamentary rules.

All students in the College classes are required to join and attend one of the societies, or to recite on Saturdays to one of the professors.

Secret societies are not allowed.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Howard College of 1881, the following preamble and order were passed :

WHEREAS, The influence of secret college societies has proved, in the general experience of educational institutions, unfavorable to discipline and scholarship, and, therefore, to the welfare of colleges and to the best interests of students ; it is hereby

Ordered by the Board of Trustees of Howard College, That no student in this institution, who may, after the first of September, 1881, become a member of such secret society or fraternity, shall be eligible to the offices or honors of Howard College.

ALUMNI SOCIETY.

Officers.

G. W. MACON, A. M., Ph. D. President.
W. H. PAYNE, JR., Corresponding Secretary.

Orator.

C. F. WOODS, Mississippi.

Alternate.

L. O. DAWSON, Kentucky.

Poet.

W. H. SMITH, Alabama.

Alternate.

W. H. PAYNE, Alabama.

General Information

Respecting the Course.

Admission.

1. Applicants for admission must furnish evidence of good moral character, and produce certificates of honorable dismission from the institution of which they were previously members.
2. A student may enter at any time and be assigned to proper classes.
3. All applicants for admission are assigned to such classes as they are prepared to enter in the schools of their choice.
4. Students are required to report to the President within twenty-four hours after they reach the city.

Terms of Admission to College.

A candidate for admission to any class must undergo such examination as will satisfy the Faculty that his attainments will justify such admission. Under no circumstances will a student be allowed to enter any class in the College course without examination. The first week of the session will be devoted to the examination and classification of students.

SUB-COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Special attention is given to students who apply for admission into the College, and yet who are not ready to enter the collegiate department.

In order that a proper basis may be laid for the future courses of boys and young men contemplating a collegiate course in this institution, they are assigned a place in the sub-collegiate department.

It is expected that students applying for admission into this department shall be able to read, write and spell correctly.

Course of Study.

Particular attention is paid to English Composition and Declamation. Students may select such other studies as their parents or guardians may desire. Every one is required to have at least fifteen recitations a week.

The time required to complete the course of study for any degree will depend upon the previous preparation and future diligence of the student.

Shorthand, Typewriting and Telegraphy.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. E. F. Hutchinson to give instruction in shorthand and typewriting to all who may desire to take such a course.

Similar arrangements have been made with Mr. M. L. Williams respecting telegraphy.

These intensely practical arts may be easily acquired during the session without interference with the regular course of the student.

Plan of Instruction.

Professors and teachers are occupied as many hours as are necessary to examine thoroughly each day all the members of every class, and thus allow no neglect of any study.

The classes are divided into small sections, so that each student may receive special attention. The members of sections are arranged according to merit in each branch, and the students are kept constantly stimulated to obtain and preserve good positions.

The progress of each class and the relative merit of the members are recorded. At the end of each week the results are reported to the President and afterward posted on the bulletin board for encouragement or warning.

Government.

The government is administered by the President and professors in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees. A copy of the laws is kept in each student's room.

These laws inculcate manly virtue, preserve order, require sobriety and morality, protect and encourage good students,

and do not allow the persistently idle and immoral to remain where they can injure others.

The personal influence of the President and Faculty is exercised to encourage the young men in the discharge of their duties, and the co-operation of parents is solicited, as the success of college government depends greatly upon the support which is given from home to the administration of discipline.

Daily reports of conduct, and weekly reports of studies, are made to the President. From these, semi-quarterly reports are made to parents and guardians. The reports to parents show the absolute and relative standing in each class and other facts that may be thought of interest.

Bulldings.

During the past year a magnificent Main College Building has been completed 168 x 73. It is built according to the most approved plan of architecture. The building is three stories high and embraces lecture rooms, offices, laboratory, society halls and chapel. It is heated throughout, will be supplied with water and electric lights and furnished with all the modern conveniences of comfort.

Four brick dormitories have also been erected.

Libraries.

Each of the two literary societies has a good library, and the College has one.

Additions are constantly being made to all of these libraries. Contributions of books are earnestly solicited from the friends of the College.

Cabinets.

The Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets contain a large variety of specimens. A handsome series of Maps and Charts and Engravings illustrate Lectures on Geology, Physiology and Astronomy.

Apparatus.

The Institute is in possession of a good Chemical, Mathematical and Philosophical Apparatus.

HOWARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY

The Scholastic Year

Is divided into two terms. The first begins September 13th and ends January 31st. The second, begins February 1st and ends the first Wednesday in June.

**Expenses Payable September 13th and February 1st.
Strictly in Advance.**

Collegiate.

Tuition per term,	\$30 00
Board	\$66 38

Sub-Collegiate.

Tuition per term,	\$24 00
Board	\$66 38

Board includes fuel, furnished room, and the laundry of the sheets and pillow cases.

Every student is required to bring a pair each of blankets, or comforts, sheets and pillow cases. They should have his name well sewed into them. When he retires from the College he may remove them as a portion of his baggage.

Payment of Dues.

Prompt payment must be made by each student at the beginning of each term, or else satisfactory arrangements must be made with the President with a bankable note.

Remittance by registered letter, postoffice order or New York exchange should be made to Prof. R. J. Waldrop, Treasurer, East Lake, Ala.

Medical Fee.

Observation has taught us that every student needs some medical attention during the session, while some need a great deal. In order to economize in the matter of medical fees, a College physician has been elected by the Board of Trustees to that position.

His services will be given any student the entire year for the payment to the treasurer of the faculty of \$2.50 at the beginning of each term.

Every student will be required to deposit this amount as a medical fee with the treasurer. This does not apply to such students as attend from home unless they should desire it.

Money Refunded.

When a student leaves the College before the close of the term, board, room rent, etc., are refunded; but no tuition or medical fees.

To Parents and Guardians.

Except for books and lights there is no necessity of the student being furnished more money than is advertised in the catalogue, and parents are advised to limit the amount of pocket change allowed their sons, and not to permit them to make private accounts.

When requested to do so, the President or Treasurer will act as the *fiscal* guardian of students, granting only such sums to the student as may, from time to time, be needed. Nothing contributes more to the demoralization of the young man at college than a well-filled purse for private use. *No student will be allowed to keep in his room, during any night, a sum exceeding \$3.00.*

Not infrequently complaint is made because of the extravagance of a student at College, as if the institution were responsible for the amounts sent from time to time by parents or guardians. The actual College expenses are stated in the catalogue, and if parents or guardians are lavish in their gifts of money to their sons or wards, they should not hold the College responsible. By mutual intercourse and co-operation between the home and College, the student will be saved from the demoralization arising from a useless expenditure of funds. The attention of parents is urgently called to this matter.

Sons of Ministers.

The sons of ministers engaged in the active work of the ministry pay one-half the tuition fee.

Ministerial Students.

Students who comply with the regulations of the Ministerial Board, at Montgomery, are furnished \$138 per session to assist in the defrayment of their expenses for board at Howard College. Such students are given tuition free.

Other ministerial students, who may desire to pay their

own board, will be furnished tuition free upon the presentation of licenses from their churches.

Such as may desire to enter the College as ministerial students must correspond with the Secretary of the Board, G. W. Ellis, Montgomery, Ala.

The aid already indicated applies only to ministerial students from Baptist churches in Alabama. They should not go to the College without first making application as already directed.

Ministerial students, however, from without the State are furnished tuition free.

Cadet Corps.

For the purpose of physical education—erect, graceful and manly carriage of the body, a vigorous and healthy constitution; for cultivating politeness, moral courage, respect for self, deference to others, frankness, perseverance, industry, and self-reliance; and for giving to the mind the power of close and continued attention,—all students over fifteen years of age are required to join the Cadet Corps, which is drilled not more than one hour a day, and at such a time as not to interfere with studies.

No student is exempt from this duty, unless it be by the President for special reasons.

Uniforms and Other Apparel.

Students should bring from home a good supply of underwear. They should also bring each a good overcoat, a pair of rubber shoes and an umbrella. No student will be permitted to leave the campus except in full uniform.

Uniforms may be obtained through agencies which will be found existing in the College. The cost of a complete uniform need not exceed \$18.00. The suits are warranted to be of the best cloth manufactured, and are quite durable. It will be found that these goods will not prove more expensive than civilian suits.

Holidays.

A vacation during Christmas holidays is, in large measure, made dependent upon the conduct of the students. If, by reason of good behavior and diligence in work, they are regarded as deserving a brief respite, it is given.

Schedule of Recitations.

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNES-DAY	THURSD'Y	FRIDAY
8:30 to 9:30	Jun. Math. Fresh Gk.	Jun. Math. Fresh Gk.	Jun. Math. Fresh. Gk.	Jun. Math. Fresh Gk.	Jun. Math. Fresh. Gk.
9:30 to 10:30	Nat. Sci. Soph. Math. Fresh. Eng. French.				
10:30 to 11:30	Soph. Eng. Alg. 2. Jun. Lat.	Soph. Eng. Alg. 2. Jun. Gk.	Soph. Eng. Alg. 2. Jun. Lat.	Soph. Eng. Alg. 2. Jun. Gk.	Soph. Eng. Alg. 2. Jun. Lat.
11:30 to 12:30	German. Alg. 1. Prep. Lat. Sen. Eng.				
2:00 to 3:00	Soph. Lat. Fresh. Lat. Chemistry.	Soph. Lat. Fresh. Lat. Chemistry.	Soph. Lat. Fresh. Lat. Chemistry.	Soph. Lat. Fresh. Lat. Chemistry.	Soph. Lat. Fresh Lat. Chemistry.
3:00 to 4:00	Soph. Gk. Sen. Math.	Soph. Gk.	Soph. Gk. Sen. Math.	Soph. Gk.	Soph. Gk. Sen. Math.

Courses of Study.

I—School of English.

PROFS. GILES AND RILEY.

Great attention is given to the study of our mother tongue. In the Sub-Collegiate Department the basis is laid in the study of elements of English Grammar. With such a knowledge obtained, the student is next made acquainted with the Science of Grammar.

After a review of the fundamental principles of grammar, he is required to criticize and analyze selections from various authors. In this analysis the principal proposition is stated, and the relation which the subordinate elements bear to it and to each other.

The course in word-building includes a study of primitive words, prefixes, suffixes and the formation of derivative words.

The student is given the root or primitive word, and is required to form as many derivative words as possible by using the prefixes and suffixes.

This prepares him for passage from the Freshman to the Sophomore class, where he enters upon the study of Rhetoric. Special effort is made at this stage to beget in the student an acute discrimination in the study of language. Creation of thought and its expression in pure diction are made objects of special endeavor. Attention is repeatedly called to popular inaccuracies in speech, and the critical taste of each student is sought to be cultivated. Original essays and orations are prepared by the student and subjected to the criticism of the class. Reading exercises from standard authors are also had.

That the student may be able to express himself in the most forcible manner possible, he is trained in both the analytic and synthetic methods of arrangement.

The latter part of the session of the Sophomore course in English is devoted to elocutionary exercises.

The text books used in the course already indicated are: Swinton's English Grammar and Composition, Town's Word Building, Hill's Rhetoric, Lockwood's Lessons in English.

From the study of Rhetoric in the Sophomore class, the student passes to that of Logic in the Junior class. Jevon's Logic is the text book that is used in this course. The course pursued is intended to be practical throughout.

After studying the methods of reasoning, both deductive and inductive, the pupils are given various propositions to put into the different forms of syllogisms. In order to create enthusiasm in the class-room, and to make the study of practical value, numerous correct and incorrect syllogisms are examined.

Second Term.

Text-book—Wayland's Political Economy.

In this course a free discussion of the subject under con-

sideration is encouraged by the professor. When the pupil differs from the text he is allowed to give his reasons for not accepting the author's views.

The first part of the Senior course is devoted to a study of the History of English Literature, in which the development of the language, from the beginning, is carefully noted.

II—Latin.

PROFS. DILL AND GILES.

The subjects taught are the Latin language and literature. The studies of the department comprehend a course of four years, divided as follows:

Preparatory Class.

Text-book—Bingham's Grammar and Reader Combined.

The student is thoroughly drilled in the inflections of the parts of speech.

The translation of Latin into English, and English into Latin, is begun at once.

The first is recited orally, the latter is written.

Special attention is given to syntax and position.

Freshman Class.

Text-books—Cæsar's Gallic War and Cicero's Orations against Cataline.

In connection with these, Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar and Dr. Dill's Compendium are used.

In addition to the translation of Latin into English, each word is written on the blackboard, the place where found, the rules of euphony, the rules of syntax, and a thorough analysis of the sentence are given.

A written translation of an English exercise into Latin is required once a week.

Sophomore Class.

Text-books—Virgil's *Aeneid*, Horace, Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar, Dr. Dill's Compendium, and a classical dictionary.

The course of study comprehends the following topics:

First—Throughout the session, much attention is paid to the analysis of the inflections of declension and conjugation, the seeming exceptions being explained by the rules of euphony. The simple sentence is also analyzed into its component elements—the connective, subject, verb, object or complement, and adjunct, with their several modifiers. The method of analysis of word and sentence is based upon the Compendium of Analytical Etymology and Syntax prepared by Prof. Dill.

Second—During the first term, the class is drilled in the more common and essential rules of concord and government; in the second term, the most difficult points of syntax occurring in the text are indicated by the professor, and the student is required to state the facts involved and to give the corresponding rule in the grammar.

Third—Versification and the rules of quantity are studied throughout the session.

Fourth—Mythology, ancient geography, and ancient history are required in reference to the names of persons and places appearing in the text read.

Junior Class.

Text-books—Crowell's Selections from Latin poets and the Agricola of Tacitus. Books of reference as in the preceding course.

In addition to the constant review of topics previously taught, the following new subjects are taken up:

First—The rules of word-building are applied to the explanation of derivatives and compounds in the text read. The student is also encouraged by prize marks to apply the principles of Latin word-building to the English language, in the performance of work prescribed by the professor in addition to the daily recitations.

Second—The subject of syntax is also completed by the thorough, exhaustive analysis of compound and complex sentences. The sentence as a whole is defined, and the relation of the several clauses explained; and each clause is analyzed as taught in the previous course.

III—Greek.

PROFS. DILL AND GILES.

The course of study in this department extends through three years, and is divided into the following classes:

Freshman Class.

Text-books—Hadley & Allen's Grammar and White's First Lessons in Greek.

After six weeks' study of the grammar, the reading exercises begin. In this, special attention is given to accent, pronunciation, euphony and syntax.

A written exercise of English into Greek is required each day.

Sophomore Class.

Text-books—Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, and Hadley's Greek Grammar.

In connection with the text read during the first term, the attention is confined to a thorough review of the preparatory topics, the alphabet and rules of euphony, and the analysis of the inflections of declension and conjugation; also, the rules for accentuation.

In the second term, the whole grammar is required, special attention being given to the word-building and the rules of quantity; also, to dialectic differences in connection with the rules of euphony. The study of comparative philology is also introduced in the tracing out, in Latin and English, the collaterals of the Greek root occurring in the text, as well as the derivation of English words directly from the Greek language.

Junior Class.

Text-books—Demosthenes de Corona, the New Testament, and Hadley's Greek Grammar.

During the year, the specialty is the accurate translation of Greek into English. This subject is illustrated, especially, in the reasons for the changes made in the Revised Version of the New Testament.

IV—Modern Languages.

[For the present, the duties of this Chair are divided between Profs. Dill and Macon.]

French.

This course is limited to one year, and its purpose is to open to the student the literature of the language.

Text-books—Fasquelle's French Course and Choix de Contes Contemporains.

Oral translations of French into English, with special reference to the attainment of a correct pronunciation, and written translations of English into French are continued throughout the course. Special attention is given to the study of verbs, regular and irregular.

German.

This language is studied only in the junior year (five recitations per week). The objects of this brief course are to give the student a fair facility in speaking and reading the language. This is accomplished by daily conversation and reading. Frequent and correct use of words in conversation, and daily readings from texts suited to the progress of the students, secure very satisfactory results, even in a single session.

Joynes-Meissner Grammar is now used.

V—Mathematics.

PROFS. SMITH, WALDROP AND PAYNE.

The Sub-Freshman Class begins with Wentworth's Complete Algebra and pursues this work through Quadratic Equations. Beginning at this point, the Freshman Class proper, prosecutes the study of Wentworth's Complete Algebra to its close and enters upon Plane Geometry.

The Sophomore Class completes Geometry, plane, solid and spherical, and enters fairly upon the study of Trigonometry. At this point, the Junior Class begins, completing Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying and Analytical Geometry. The Senior Class completes Physics and Astronomy.

VI—Physical Sciences.

PROF. MACON.

CHEMISTRY.—All students must take this school throughout their junior year. It embraces: 1. Phenomenal Chemistry; and, 2. Qualitative Analysis.

1. *Phenomenal Chemistry* (five hours per week during first term), is an introductory course of instruction, consisting in experimental demonstrations of the facts of the science; calculations of quantities by weight and volume; of changes in the volume of gases by changes of temperature and pressure; writing of reactions, and establishing of formulas upon proper physical facts, accompanying the work.

2. *Qualitative Analysis* (five hours per week during second term).—In this course the student, having first observed the characteristic reactions of the most important basic and acid radicals, has practiced in deducing methods of analysis based upon his own observations; after which, simple and mixed salts, minerals, alloys, etc., are analyzed.

It is believed that *organic* and *physiological* chemistry and *quantitative analysis* will, at an early day, be added to this school, and that ample laboratory supplies will be furnished for an adequate course in these departments of the science.

Text—Shepard.

Biology.

Students of Biology recite five times per week throughout the senior year. In all the departments of this science the texts are supplemented by lectures, objects and charts, which aid much in giving a wide general knowledge of the subjects.

Texts—Botany, Gray; Zoology, Packard; Physiology, Hurley and Youman.

Geology.

Text—(LeConte) Lectures and cabinet specimens are used in teaching this science. It is hoped that the friends of this institution will forward specimens of the minerals of their vicinity. By means of a full cabinet of Alabama minerals, the geology of the State can be thoroughly taught.

VII—Commercial School.

PROF. PAYNE.

The creation of this department is in response to a demonstration on the part of young men to acquire the ability of book-keeping while prosecuting a literary course.

During the first term the student is given, in the outset, the simple processes of single entry, in which the forms and uses of personal accounts are clearly exhibited. The foundation principles of the science are thus illustrated. Care is taken to point out all the characteristics of the ledger and the utility of auxiliary books.

Throughout the first term models are given, which are succeeded by exercises fully elaborated, in which the material only is given, in the shape of memorandum transactions, from which the student is required to write up, circumstantially, all the required books of entry. A similar process is adopted in double entry.

During the second term the commercial course is completed—that is to say, the student is rendered perfectly familiar with all business forms.

The latest works are used, making Bryant and Stratton's Common School and Complete Works the basis.

VIII—Psychology and Moral Philosophy.

PROF. RILEY.

This course is restricted to the senior year. The latest text books, coupled with practical lectures, are employed in the aim to develop the nature of the soul and of the intellectual constitution. While ample time is afforded for the study of all subordinate questions, such matters as the Will and the Emotions receive particular attention.

Under the guide of the latest works, the effort is made to show the harmony subsisting between the most recent results of science with the so-called old Psychology. In other words, particular attention is devoted to physiological-psychology.

The fallacies of materialism and cerebralism are indicated throughout the course.

The study of Psychology readily prepares for that of the principles and practices of morality, the whole of which culminates with an investigation of the claims of the evidences of Christianity.

Text-books—Davis's Psychology, Robinson's Principles and Practices of Morality, and Fisher's Manual of Christian Evidences.

Commencement and Degrees.

I. The annual Commencement is held on the first Wednesday in June.

No student is admitted to a degree, or permitted to take any part in the Commencement exercises, unless he has creditably sustained all his examinations, performed such other exercises as may have been assigned him, and settled all college dues, including a graduating fee of five dollars.

Commencement Orations..

Baccalaureate Sermon—By Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D.. Atlanta, Ga., June 5th, 1892.

Oration Upon the History of Howard College—By Hon. W. C. Ward, LL. D., Birmingham, Ala., June 6th 1892.

Annual Literary Address Before the Societies—By Gen. George D. Johnston, New Orleans, La., June 7th. 1892.

Address Before the Alumni of Howard College—By W. L. Sanford, Sherman, Texas, June 8th, 1892.

Alumni Poem—By Prof. G. W. Macon, Howard College, June 8th, 1892.

Baccalaureate Address—By Prof. D. G. Lyon, Ph. D., Harvard University, June 9th, 1892.

Register.

Alumni.

1848.

†J. T. BARRON, A. M., M. D., Practitioner Surgeon C. S. A	Marion
†T. BOOTH, Merchant.....	Selma
†W. S. BLASSENGAME, A. M.....	Texas
†W. L. MOSELEY, Professor Orrville Academy.....	Dallas County
†H. W. NAVÉ, Attorney.....	Perry County
†M. M. WEISINGER, A. M., M. D., Practitioner.....	Florida
†S. A. WILLIAMS, A. M.....	Montgomery

1849.

F. ABBOTT, Lawyer,.....	Arkansas
G. D. JOHNSTON, Lawyer, Legislator, General C. S. A., Com- mandant Cadets University of Alabama and of Cita- del Square Military Academy.....	New Orleans, La.
†L. A. MOSELEY.....	Dallas County
R. A. F. PARKER, A. M., M. D., Practitioner.....	Wilcox County
W. H. SMITH, Professor.....	Tennessee

1850.

†J. J. FREEMAN.....	Greene County
†H. C. HOOTEN, A. M.....	Georgia
†J. F. HOOTEN.....	Macon, Ga.
H. C. KING, Lawyer, Colonel C. S. A.....	Memphis, Tenn.
†R. J. YARRINGTON, A. M., Editor.....	Montgomery

1851.

Graduates in Theology.

J. S. ABBOTT, Minister of the Gospel.....	Wilcox County
W. WILKES, A. M., D. D., Minister of the Gospel.....	Sylacauga

1852.

G. W. CHASE.....	Georgia
W. D. LEE, A. M., Lawyer, Planter and State Commissioner.....	Greensboro
†P. LOCKETT, A. M., Legislator, Judge, Professor Howard College.....	Marion
G. W. LOCKHART, A. M., M. D., Practitioner.....	Pontotoc, Miss.
†R. A. MONTAGUE, A. M., Professor Howard College.....	Marion
J. H. PEEBLES.....	Mississippi

†Deceased.

Graduate in Theology,

A. J. SEALE, Minister of the Gospel.....Greene County

1853.

T. C. DANIEL, Lawyer.....Mississippi

†T. S. HOWARD, Lawyer.....Macon County

†HUGH S. LIDE, Planter.....Sumter County

1854.

J. E. BELL, Minister of the Gospel.....Butler County

W. E. CHAMBLISS, A. M., Minister of the Gospel.....Mississippi

†L. B. LANE, JR., killed in the C. S. Army.....Marengo County

W. A. MAY, Planter.....Sumter County

†W. HOWARD, A. M., D. D., Pastor.....Dallas, Texas

1855.

J. C. FOSTER, Minister of the Gospel.....Mississippi

†S. R. FREEMAN, D. D., Pres. Howard College, Pastor.....Jefferson, Texas

Z. G. HENDERSON, Minister of the Gospel.....Macon County

J. L. HUNTER.....Mississippi

G. C. MATTISON.....Benton

†W. PHELAN, Lawyer, killed in the C. S. Army.....Marion

1856.

†C. C. CLEVELAND, Planter.....Dallas County

A. S. HINTON, Planter.....Perry County

T. M. MARBURY, Planter.....Coosa County

Wm. N. REEVES, D. D., Minister of the Gospel, Trustee of

Howard CollegeEufaula

J. C. WRIGHT, D. D., Minister.....Oxford

1857.

W. L. ARMSTRONG, Lawyer.....Florida

D. M. REEVES, D. D., Minister of the Gospel.....Johnstown, N. Y.

S. R. SHEPPARD, Lawyer.....Bibb County

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1858.

B. B. MCKENZIE, A. B., Civil Engineer.....Montgomery

M. D. ROBINSON, A. B., Farmer.....Benton

†J. M. TURNBOW, B. S., killed in the C. S. Army.....Hamburg

1859.

J. B. HAWTHORNE, A. M., D. D., Pastor.....Atlanta, Ga.

A. W. BRASSFIELD, A. B.....Forkland

S. C. COOK, A. B., Captain C. S. A., Lawyer.....Camden

†Deceased.

J. P. HUBBARD, A. B., Lawyer, Speaker H. of Rep., Circuit Judge.....	Troy
R. J. LIDE, A. B., Planter.....	Carlowville
J. A. CHAMBLISS, A. M., D. D., Pastor.....	Orange, N. J.
A. J. HOLLMAN, A. B., Druggist.....	Carroll County, Miss
†W. G. JOHNSON, A. M., Lawyer, Captain C. S. A.....	Marion
J. B. SHIVERS, A. M., Lawyer, Captain C. S. A., Probate Judge.....	Marion
Wm. L. FAGAN, A. M., Professor, Captain C. S. A.....	Marion
R. S. HARKNESS, B. S., Planter.....	Texas
J. H. GEORGE, B. S., M. D., Captain C. S. A., Practitioner.....	Texas
†N. S. McCRAW, B. S., Major C. S. A., Lawyer.....	Selma

1860.

J. F. BURNS, A. M., Captain C. S. A., Planter, Legislator.....	Burnsville
J. T. CAINE, A. B., Planter.....	Uniontown
T. B. COX, A. M., Captain C. S. A., Lawyer.....	Macon, Ga.
J. L. DUPREE, A. M., Captain C. S. A., Planter.....	Macon, Miss
J. W. FRIEND, A. B.....	Greene County
W. T. HENDON, A. M., Lawyer, Colonel C. S. A., Planter, Prof.....	Evergreen
†A. P. HINTON, A. B., Captain C. S. A., Planter.....	Texas
†E. P. KIRKLAND, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....	Greene County
†T. M. LENOIR, Captain C. S. A.....	Cahaba
R. A. MASSEY, A. M., State Evangelist, Professor.....	Hale County
J. M. MCKLEROY, A. M., Lawyer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Trustee of Howard College.....	Anniston
L. B. ROBERTSON, A. B.....	Oxford
†P. A. RUTLEDGE, A. B., Lieutenant, killed in C. S. A.....	Marion
H. SNELL, A. B., Teacher.....	Houston, Tex.
†J. W. TAYLOR, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....	Pickensville

1861.

J. G. DUPREE, A. B., Planter, Professor.....	Clinton, Miss.
J. M. SHIVERS, A. B., Planter.....	Marion
J. C. WILLIAMS, A. B., Farmer, Merchant.....	Mobile
†J. H. POLLARD, A. B.....	Uniontown
J. A. ROBERTSON, A. B.....	Mobile
O. H. SPENCER, A. B., Aide-de-Camp C. S. A., Planter.....	Monroe County
B. M. HENRY, A. B., Lieutenant C. S. A., Legislator.....	Glennville
G. W. THIGPEN, A. M., Professor.....	Keachi, La.

1862.

W. HESTER, A. B., M. D., Practitioner Medicine.....	Tuscaloosa
H. G. WEISINGER, A. B., Professor.....	Marion

1863.

†H. HARRELL, A. B., Druggist.....	Texas
D. P. GOODHUE, A. M., Merchant, Professor.....	Gadsden

†Deceased.

1866.

C. G. BROWN, A. M., Lawyer.....Birmingham

1867.

G. I. HENDON, A. B., Insurance Agent.....Texas
 †T. S. SUMNER, A. M., M. D., Practitioner.....New York City
 O. L. SHIVERS, B. S., M. D., Practitioner.....Marion

1868.

H. C. COOKE, Professor, Druggist.....Kimball, Tex

1869.

KNOX LEE, A. B., Lawyer.....Texas
 †P. W. VAIDEN, A. B., M. D.....Marion
 †J. H. HENDON, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....Texas

1870.

CHARLES M. FOUCHE, A. B., Secretary and General Manager of Knoxville Foundry and Machine Co.....Knoxville, Tenn.
 T. D. JONES, A. B.....Texas
 †E. M. VARY, A. B., Lawyer, Judge of Probate.....Florida
 T. J. WHITE, A. B., M. D., Practitioner.....Uniontown

1871.

Z. T. WEAVER, B. S., Minister of the Gospel.....Barbour County

1872.

J. M. HARRELL, A. B., Asst. Prof. Howard, College, Lawer.....Linden, Texas
 M. T. SUMNER, A. B., County Surveyor and Engineer.....Birmingham

1873.

W. D. FONVILLE, A. M., Prof. Math. Howard College, Prof.....Tuskegee
 A. P. SMITH, A. B. M. D., Practitioner.....Greene County
 †W. W. SANDERS, B. S., Minister of the Gospel.....Tuskaloosa
 †F. A. BONNER, B. S., Professor.....Choctaw County
 W. W. BUSSY, B. S., Bank Cashier.....Columbus, Ga.
 A. J. PERRY, B. S., Planter, Merchant.....Birmingham

1874.

J. M. DILL, A. M., Professor Howard College, Professor.....Greenville

1875.

D. G. LYON, A. B., Ph. D., Minister of the Gospel, Prof. Harvard University.....Massachusetts
 J. S. DILL, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....Los Angeles, Cal.
 J. L. BONNER, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....Choctaw County

†Deceased.

1876.

P. KING, JR., A. B., Lawyer.....	Atlanta, Ga.
S. MABRY, JR., A. B., President Clayton Female College.....	Clayton
J. A. HOWARD, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....	Reidville, N. C.
W. T. CRENSHAW, B. S. Lawyer.....	Atlanta, Ga.
W. W. BURNS, B. S., Merchant.....	Selma
W. E. BROWN, B. S., Lawyer.....	Huntsville

1877.

W. M. WILKERSON, A. B., M. D.....	Montgomery
T. H. CLARK, A. B., Professor, Lawyer, Editor.....	Montgomery
J. R. TYSON, A. B., Lawyer, Legislator, Circuit Judge.....	Montgomery

1878.

†T. W. RAYMOND, A. M., Minister of the Gospel.....	Tennessee
W. W. WILKERSON, A. M., Judge City Court.....	Birmingham
L. L. LEE, A. B., (1st honor) Farmer.....	Marion
C. L. WINKLER, A. B., (2d honor) Lawyer.....	South Carolina
J. MOORE, JR., A. B., Lawyer.....	Tennessee
J. W. PONDER, A. B., Merchant.....	Opelika
J. D. GWALTNEY, A. B., Professor Shorter College.....	Georgia
†B. F. COLLEY, JR., B. S., Planter, Lawyer.....	Florida
W. H. COOPER, B. S., Planter.....	Calhoun County
†J. M. HERRING, B. S., Planter.....	Springville
H. P. BROWN, L. B., Lawyer.....	Texas
W. F. HOGUE, L. B., Lawyer.....	Marion
M. T. SUMNER, JR., L. B., Civil Engineer.....	Birmingham

1879.

W. Y. DILL, A. B., (1st honor) Druggist.....	Tuscaloosa
P. T. HALE, D. D., (2d honor) Minister of the Gospel.....	Birmingham
W. S. LOTT, A. B., Merchant.....	Mobile
P. M. JOHNS, B. S. Merchant, Planter.....	Bullock County
L. C. ALLEN, B. S., Planter, Engineer.....	Mexico
J. W. CONNELLA, B. S., Editor.....	Dakota

1880.

J. M. FOSTER, A. B., Professor, Lawyer.....	Tuscaloosa
B. H. ABRAMS, A. B., Merchant, Insurance Agent.....	Atlanta, Ga.
C. E. WOODS, A. B., Lawyer.....	Meridian, Miss.
J. T. MONCRIEF, B. S., Merchant.....	Birmingham
S. W. WELSH, B. S., Planter.....	Talladega County

1881.

H. F. SMITH, A. B., Merchant.....	Prattville
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†Deceased.

S. O. HALL, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....	Virginia
H. GRIGGS, A. B., Professor.....	Montevallo
A. W. MAGAHA, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....	East Lake
N. S. WALKER, A. B., Planter.....	Tallapoosa County
J. M. MCCORD, B. S., Minister of the Gospel, Professor.....	Verbena
C. W. KNIGHT, B. S., M. D., Professor.....	Snow Hill
H. D. LYMAN, B. S., Merchant.....	Birmingham

1882.

J. R. SAMPEY, A. B., D. D., Minister of the Gospel, Professor Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.....	Louisville, Ky.
R. D. PALMER, A. B., M. D., Practitioner.....	Furman
W. H. LOVELACE, A. B., Merchant.....	Marion
T. C. KING, A. B.....	New York
P. C. DREW, A. M., Minister of the Gospel.....	Florida
W. J. ALSOPI, B. S., Merchant.....	Montgomery
B. F. GILES, A. M., Minister of the Gospel, Professor Howard College.....	East Lake

1883.

J. G. SCARBROUGH, A. B., Lawyer.....	California
O. HARALSON, A. B., Manufacturer.....	California
T. E. LOCKHART, A. B., Druggist, Physician.....	Marion
W. M. VAREY, A. B., Professor.....	Marengo County
J. H. FOSTER, A. B., Professor, Lawyer.....	Tuscaloosa

1884.

W. H. SMITH, A. M., Minister of the Gospel.....	Anniston
W. B. NEWMAN, A. M., Lawyer.....	Franklin, Texas
G. W. MACOX, A. M., (1st honor) Professor Howard College.....	East Lake
J. M. QUARLES, A. B., (2d honor) Professor.....	Star City, Ark.
W. L. SANFORD, A. B., Merchant.....	Sherman, Texas
C. W. GARRETT, A. B., Farmer.....	Lowndes County
J. W. STEWART, B. S., Minister of the Gospel.....	Evergreen
J. M. HUDSON, B. S., Cashier of Bank.....	Birmingham

1885.

W. L. SAMPEY, A. B., Merchant.....	Clanton
J. M. WEBB, A. B., Professor, Merchant.....	Birmingham
L. E. THOMAS, A. B., Merchant.....	Marion, La.
W. O. JOHNSON, A. B., Professor.....	Beulah
H. R. SCHRAMM, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....	New Decatur
J. W. HURT, B. S., Merchant.....	Selma
H. C. SANDERS, B. S., Minister of the Gospel, Teacher.....	Notasulga

1886.

C. A. THIGPEN, A. M., Physician.....	Greenville
W. G. DOWD, A. B., (1st honor) Editor, Professor, Student....	Harvard Univ.

†W. M. WEBB, A. B., (2d honor) Professor.....	Brundidge
L. O. DAWSON, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....	Faywood, Ky.
J. W. MCCOLLUM, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....	Missionary to Japan
D. J. McWILLIAMS, A. B., Professor.....	Wilcox County
W. W. RANSOM, A. B., M. D.....	Birmingham
W. L. PRUETT, A. B., Professor.....	Bulloch County
J. M. McIVER, A. B., Professor.....	Mary Sharpe College, Tenn.
J. B. ADAMS, A. B., Banker.....	Montgomery
J. GAMBLE, JR., A. B., Lawyer.....	Troy
J. C. LOVELACE, A. B., Merchant.....	Selma
J. H. RAINER, JR., B. S., Merchant.....	Union Springs
R. L. GOODWIN, B. S.....	Anniston

1887.

F. G. CAFFEY, A. M., Professor, Student Harvard University....	Massachusetts
E. W. BROCK, A. M., Professor Marion Military Institute, Law Student.....	Tuscaloosa
W. H. MCKLEROY, A. B., (1st honor) Banker.....	Anniston
†V. R. PEEBLES, A. B., (2d honor).....	Vienna
C. A. FLOREY, A. B., Teacher.....	Choctaw County
W. H. CAFFEY, A. B., Professor.....	Marion
J. M. THOMAS, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....	Tuscumbia
F. M. THIGPEN, A. B.....	Greenville
J. M. KAILIN, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....	Linden
R. F. SMITH, A. B.....	Frankfort, Ky
H. J. THAGARD, A. B.....	Greenville
E. C. JONES, A. B.....	Selma
L. M. BRADLEY, A. B., Minister of the Gospel.....	PHœNIX CITY
J. H. SMART, B. S.....	Pine Bluff, Ark.
J. W. HAMNER, B. S. Minister of the Gospel.....	Georgia

1888.

E. R. RUSHTON, A. M., Professor, Lawyer.....	Montgomery
W. W. LAVENDER, A. B., (1st honor) Professor, Lawyer.....	Centreville
T. M. HURT, A. B., (2d honor).....	Marion
W. J. BELL, A. B., Practitioner of Medicine.....	Prattville
C. HARDY, A. B., Professor.....	Buena Vista
J. H. BLANKS, A. B., Professor.....	Cuba Station
J. M. REEVES, A. B., Merchant.....	Eufaula

1889.

C. G. ELLIOT, A. M., Theological Student at Southern Baptist Theological Sem.....	Lonisville, Ky
H. R. DILL, A. B., (1st honor) Professor.....	Columbia
W. L. CHITWOOD, A. B. (2d honor) Professor, Lawyer.....	Tuscumbia
G. J. HUBBARD, Law Student.....	Troy

†Deceased.

S. L. TYSON, A. B., Merchant and Planter.....	Fort Deposit
W. H. OWINGS, A. B., Professor, Merchant.....	Birmingham
J. A. McCREARY, A. B., Lawyer.....	Bessemer

1890.

L. A. SMITH, A. M., Minister of the Gospel, Principal High School	Thomasville
W. H. PAYNE, A. B., (1st honor) Professor.....	Howard College
S. J. STOCK, A. B., (2d honor) Professor.....	Harpersville
W. S. HERRIN, A. B., Livery Business.....	Dadeville
T. S. HERRIN, A. B., Merchant.....	Dadeville
R. B. CAINE, A. B., Teacher.....	McKinley
M. E. WEAVER, A. B., Theological Student.....	Louisville, Ky.
H. H. SHELL, A. B., Pastor.....	Mobile
J. A. THOMPSON, A. B., Teacher.....	Pine Level
G. G. SPURLIN, A. B., Medical Student.....	Tulane University
J. D. HEACOCK, B. S., Medical Student.....	Tulane University
V. H. CAINE, B. S., Medical Student.....	Mobile

1891.

T. T. HUEY, A. M., Merchant.....	Bessemer
J. D. ABERNETHY, A. B., (1st honor) President Somerville College.	Somerville
H. J. WILLINGHAM, A. B. (2d honor) General Agent.....	Memphis
A. G. SPINKS, A. B., Prineipal High School.....	Moulton
S. H. NEWMAN, A. B. Teacher.....	Beulah
J. R. JARRELL, A. B., Principal Ashland High School.....	Ashland
W. D. HUBBARD, A.B., Theological Student.....	Louisville, Ky.
A. S. SMITH, A. B., Theological Student.....	Louisville, Ky.
R. E. MEADE, B. S., Civil Engineer.....	Birmingham
L. L. VANN, B. S., Teacher.....	Huffman
J. E. HARRIS, B. S., Teacher.....	Clinton
R. W. HUEY, Vice-Pres. Ala. Guarantee, Loan & Trust Co.....	East Lake
W. B. FULTON, B. S., Teacher.....	Attalla
R. J. JINKS, B. S., Farmer.....	Dadeville

NOTE.—Graduates and other friends of the College are requested to suggest to the President any corrections needed in the Register, and to furnish any facts that should be put upon permanent record.

Honorary Degrees.

1860.

T. F. BLEDSOE.....	M. A.
W. CAREY CRANE.....	D. D.

1866.

S. H. LOCKETT.....	M. A.
I. B. VAIDEN.....	M. A.
J. H. DEVOTIE.....	D. D.

1867.

R. C. BURLESON..... D. D.

1868.

R. HOLMAN..... D. D.
CADWALLADER LEWIS..... LL. D.

1869.

P. H. MELL..... LL. D.

1870.

A. J. BATTLE..... D. D.
E. B. TEAGUE..... D. D.

1875.

W. C. CLEVELAND..... D. D.
J. J. D. RENFROE..... D. D.
CRAWFORD H. TOY..... LL. D.

1877.

J. B. HAWTHORNE..... D. D.

1878.

B. PURYEAR..... LL. D.
W. S. WEBB..... D. D.
WM. CARROLL..... Ph. D.

1879.

J. H. FOSTER..... D. D.

1880.

A. B. WOODFIN..... D. D.
W. R. BOGGS, JR..... M. A.

1881.

GEORGE B. EAGER..... D. D.

1883.

J. E. CHAMBLISS..... D. D.
T. M. BAILEY..... D. D.

1884.

J. M. FROST..... D. D.
J. M. PHILLIPS..... D. D.
W. H. WILLIAMS..... D. D.
J. E. WILLETT..... LL. D.

1885.

A. C. DAVIDSON.....	D. D.
W. E. LLOYD.....	D. D.
G. W. THOMAS.....	LL. D.

1886.

GEO. M. EDGAR.....	LL. D.
O. F. GREGORY.....	D. D.

1887.

S. W. AVERETT.....	LL. D.
J. C. WRIGHT.....	D. D.
D. I. PURSER.....	D. D.
R. J. WALDROP.....	M. A.

1888.

B. H. CRUMPTON	D. D.
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1889.

W. WILKES	D. D.
J. J. TAYLOR.....	D. D.
W. C. BLEDSOE.....	D. D.
W. G. HIX	M. A.

1890.

H. M. WHARTON	D. D.
B. F. GILES	A. M.
G. W. MACON.....	A. M.

1891.

W. H. YOUNG.....	Ph. D.
P. T. HALE.....	D. D.
H. R. POLLARD.....	LL. D.

1892.

J. P. SHAFFER.....	D. D.
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Discourses

DELIVERED DURING THE CELEBRATION OF THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF
HOWARD COLLEGE.

NOTE.

It is a matter of regret that the able and admirable address of Gen. Geo. D. Johnston, before the literary societies of Howard College, is omitted from the Memorial Catalogue. Gen. Johnston spoke without manuscript, and the exactions of duty were such as to forbid a subsequent preparation of his address. He spoke upon the "Existing Perils to Young Men."

SERMON BY REV. J. B. HAWTHORNE, D. D.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

"Among them that are born of women, there hath not arisen a greater than John the Baptist."—Matt. 11: 11.

Without the semblance of affectation I can say, that if there be one institution of learning in the world that is dearer to me than another it is the one within whose walls we are gathered this morning. Though thirty-three years have passed since the Commencement day when I stood upon the rostrum in the old chapel at Marion, and bade adieu to professors and fellow students though but few of those professors and students linger on the shores of time though the institution has been removed from the place of its birth, and all of its present equipment and surroundings are new to me, I still love it and cling to it with a devotion like that of a child for its mother.

Looking back over the half century in which she has been a conspicuous and potential factor among the forces that have contributed to the progress of my native State, remembering how severe and bitter have been her struggles with adversity, and beholding the strength and devotion of the noble men who now guard her interests and guide her fortunes, I rejoice in the opportunity which this occasion gives me, of standing once more at her altar to reiterate a vow of unfaltering fealty to her cause.

Of the old students who will join in this semi-centennial celebration, not one is more grateful for the past, or more hopeful of the future of the college than your speaker.

Long live Howard College; year by year may she grow, until she shall become the peer of any American college.

Desiring to render a profitable service to the young men who are gathered here, and who are now in training for their life work, I invite them to join me in a brief study of one of the grandest men in the world's history—John the Baptist.

This tribute to John the Baptist was uttered by one who spake as never man spake, and who was the greatest being that ever wore earth about him. All human judgment is fallible. The wisest man of earth is liable to mislead us in estimating the character and worth of another; but Jesus Christ, who was too wise to err, and too holy to deceive, could not mislead us. He has placed John the Baptist on the loftiest pinnacle of human greatness.

Every virtuous man to whom I speak to-day aspires to greatness; but your aspirations are worthless unless you have right conceptions of greatness. How blest we are, in having before us on these sacred pages, a model of great-

ness which has the unqualified endorsement of the highest wisdom and virtue of the universe.

Let us bring to the study of this great man the inspiration of a holy ambition. Let us see if there was not something in him which we may reproduce in ourselves. Let us at least determine to so truly comprehend this divinely approved model, that hereafter we shall know greatness when we see it.

John the Baptist was both the object and the fulfillment of several specific prophecies uttered many centuries before his birth.

When he was born, his aged father, illuminated with the spirit of prophecy, exclaimed: "And thou child shall be called the prophet of the highest, for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways, to give knowledge of salvation to his people by the remission of their sins, through the tender mercy of our God."

The record states that he "was filled with the Holy Ghost from his birth," and that "he grew and waxed strong in spirit and was in the deserts until the day of his showing unto Israel."

There were thirty years of his life concerning which the sacred historians have written nothing. Though the scriptures are silent on the subject, it is not presumption or irreverence in us to suppose that John spent these thirty years in preparing himself for the brief but difficult and sublime mission to which God called him.

There were long periods of silence in the life of Christ. Nothing is said of him from the time of his birth until the occasion when he went into the temple and disputed with the doctors of the law. From that time until his baptism, a period of eighteen years, he was silent. There is no reason to doubt that in those years of reticence he was preparing himself for his divine mission.

These men needed an extraordinary discipline of body, mind and spirit to fit them for the ordeals through which they were destined to pass. They needed thirty years of preparation for only two or three years of public service.

The greatest work of every man who truly enriches the world, is preparation for service. If I had only seven days more of life I would spend six of them in study and prayer, and the seventh in preaching. In God's vineyard it is not the amount of labor performed by his servants, but the quality of it that tells.

John the Baptist spent his years of preparation for the ministry in the "deserts," that wild, rugged wilderness country immediately west of the Jordan. There the conditions were the most favorable for developing his physical constitution. There he could strengthen his limbs and harden his muscles by climbing the steep and rugged mountains. There upon those lofty heights, he could inflate and expand his lungs and enrich his blood with the purest air. There he could discipline his voice until it should be as strong as thunder, and clear as the bingle's blast. There he would be removed from the temptation of those dainties and luxuries which impair digestion, thin the blood and disorder the nerves. There he could inure himself to hardship and danger. There he could sleep in dens and eaves, and commune with all the horrors of darkness and tempest. There he could watch the wolf, the panther and the bear—types of those more cunning, malicious and deadly foes which he should afterwards find in the ranks of men.

There he could commune with nature. There he could feast his vision on the varied beauties of field and flood. There he could study the silent majesty of those bald mountain peaks that pierce the thin atmosphere of eternal winter. There he could watch the storm-cloud as it wrapped its misty shroud about the towers of Pisgah on the East, or draped with its black and sullen wrath the loftier heights of Lebanon on the North. There, from the rocky watch-tower of some sky-kissing peak, he could behold the god of day roll up his chariot wheels through the gates of the morning, and at evening see him disappear, leaving along the western horizon an illumination like a distant sea of glory. There, away from the haunts of men, removed from every disturbing sight and sound, he could pillow his head upon the earth,

look up and meditate upon the solemn pomp of the nightly sky, "all the proud heraldry of heaven and burning blazonry of God."

There, in the light of God's spirit, which illumined and hallowed every hour of his life, he studied the sacred writings—Moses and the prophets. In those inspired books he saw his own mission foretold, and the incomparably grander mission of Him whose coming he should be permitted to herald. There, in holy fervent prayer he spoke with God and felt his presence and power.

After these years of discipline have passed, this man of the wilderness comes forth to begin his divinely appointed work. His stalwart form is robed in coarse cloth, made of the shaggy camel's hair, and a leathern girdle encircles his loins. A heavy beard falls like a shield upon his broad breast. His brow is full and ample, his eye clear and piercing, and a high, holy, and intense enthusiasm burns and glows in every feature of his heroic countenance.

In the fiftieth year of Tiberius Caesar, when the universal Jewish heart was aflame with hatred of Roman tyranny, and with desire for deliverance; when the voice of no living prophet had been heard during the long and dreary waste of four hundred and fifty years; when religion existed only in forms that were as dead as the grave; when the despotism and cruelty of civil governors were equalled only by the hypocrisies and deviltries of the priests of the temple and synagogue; just six months before the manifestation of the Saviour of the world—this strange preacher came out of the depths of the desert, and in a voice that vibrated the air like the blast of a brazen trumpet, exclaimed, "Repent, ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

"There hath not arisen a greater than John the Baptist." Let us consider, first, the essential elements of his greatness.

He was great in everything which enters into real manhood. Physically he had the vitality, vigor, and strength of an athlete. He had kept himself as pure as the mountain air that he breathed. His manly form was untouched by vice. He knew not the taste of any food which men called luxury. His great iron will was master of every appetite and impulse of his animal nature. To a man who is called to lead any great reformation, nothing is more essential than a physical constitution of great strength and endurance. He needs it for self-protection when some ruffian opposes his argument with a club. Without it he is in danger of prostration and collapse at times when his presence and voice are most needed. What would have become of that great reformation immediately preceding the manifestation of Christ if it had been in the hands of a man of ordinary physical capacity? In that mighty religious movement which convulsed and subdued all Jerusalem, Judea, and the region round about Jordan, there was but one man to preach and baptize. Who but a man of John's bodily strength and toughness could have endured the strain? To speak four or five hours in the open air for eight months, and in a voice loud enough to be heard distinctly by thirty thousand people, and in addition to this, immerse three or four hundred people daily, is a task which perhaps no preacher of this generation feels competent to perform. Oh, that there were more muscularity in the manhood of christian ministers!

John was intellectually great. Nature endowed him with faculties which, when developed, were capable of gigantic feats. It is apparent that his mind was superbly disciplined and stored with knowledge. He had evidently acquired all the learning of the most cultured class of the Jews. The whole history of Israel, the wisdom of her patriarchs, rulers, and prophets, were doubtless as familiar to him as the alphabet of the language which he spoke. To this were added the fruits of many long years of original thinking. Under the stimulus of the inspiring scenery about him, and the electrifying grandeur of the sacred and momentous mission for which he was preparing himself, his naturally great mind penetrated and mastered problems untouched by any of his illustrious predecessors. I imagine that it was his unrivalled originality of thought and speech that Jesus referred to when he said, that John was "more than a prophet."

He was great in tender, noble and generous affections. In some of the old paintings he has the appearance of a wild, fierce, vindictive, selfish, savage man. This conception is grossly erroneous and unjust. While he had the courage of a lion, he was as tender as a woman. Unconquerable and unyielding in his purposes, he was also as humble and teachable as a child. In the zenith of his power and fame we hear of him speaking of one to come after him, "the latchet of whose shoes he was unworthy to unloose."

He was great in his spiritual development. He endured and labored "as seeing Him who is invisible." To him God was an ever present reality. He saw him in all the shifting panorama of earth and sky. He heard His voice in the roaring wrath of every passing storm, and in the cheerful notes of every singing bird. He felt His power in the shock of every earthquake, and in every quiet pulsation of his own heart. Disciplined into the most exquisite sensibility to spiritual things, he recognized the presence of the Saviour at the Jordan before his natural eyes had beheld him. You remember that he said to the multitudes gathered there, "There standeth one among you, ye know not of."

To these attributes of his physical, intellectual and spiritual nature were superadded in a pre-eminent degree the influences of the Holy Spirit. His whole spiritual being was divinely inhabited, divinely illumined, divinely empowered, and divinely uplifted and glorified. This gave the crowning glory to his manhood. This enabled him to come to his difficult work with more than the "power and spirit of Elijah."

John the Baptist was a man in the noblest sense, before he was a preacher. This is God's order, and our disregard of it has let into the pulpit thousands of ecclesiastical parvenues, dukes and dead-beats.

You cannot build a palace of straw. You cannot paint a great and enduring picture with mud. You cannot develop a toad into a nightingale, nor a snail into a race-horse. It takes something more than a mere human biped to make a jurist, or a statesman, or a preacher. It takes a man. First a man, and then a judge; first a man, and then a senator; first a man, and then a minister of Jesus Christ. That creature on the bench, who, like necessity, "knows no law," or who, if he knows it, is morally incapable of an impartial administration of it, is not a judge. Why? Because he is not a man. That member of the last Georgia Legislature who, when asked what were the prevailing geological formations of his county replied: "I think they are mostly Baptists," is not a statesman. Why? because he is not a man. That individual who goes to the ballot-box and votes for whisky is not an American citizen. Why? Because he is not a man. He is a mere chattel which is always ready to be put on the market and sold. That something up there in the pulpit in clerical attire of the most approved and conventional pattern—that mild-mannered, soft-toned, punctilious and timid creature, who straddles every question which agitates the community, until "the powers that be" in his congregation authorize him to speak, is not a preacher, a mouth-piece of the Lord God. Why? Because he is destitute of the most essential element of true manhood. He is a mere pulpit automaton whose movements are directed from the pen.

"There hath not arisen a greater than John the Baptist."

2nd. Let us consider some of the exhibitions of his greatness. His greatness was seen in his manifest indifference to the voice of detraction and calumny. He came to the work of preaching unheralded and unknown. Obscure in his origin, a denizen of the wilderness, untaught by the doctors of the law, what claim had he as a public teacher of men? That he was sneered at is implied in a question which Jesus puts to the multitude, "What went ye out into the wilderness to see? A reed shaken with the wind?" That was evidently their first conception of John. They regarded him as a mere upstart, a breeder of cheap sensations, a little fluttering thing in the air that would soon exhaust itself and disappear.

But we infer from another question which Jesus asked them that they had done more than sneer at the wilderness preacher. They had maliciously

slandered him. They had charged him with working for selfish ends. "What went ye out for to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? Behold they that wear soft clothing are in king's houses."

But John was unmoved and undisturbed by these foolish and slanderous critics. Conscious of his strength, and of the rectitude of his motives, he continued to declare the message of God to the people.

From still another question propounded by our Lord to the same multitude, we infer that they finally changed their minds. "But what went ye out for to see? A prophet; yea, I say unto you more than a prophet."

This is substantially the history of every true reformer in religion, or philosophy, or science, or politics. He is first an upstart, a maker of cheap notoriety, a sensation that will live only for a day. By and by, those that have laughed at him will get serious. Yea, they will get mad, and say, "He is a rascal, he is morally rotten, he is working for office."

Still later, when they see that they have accomplished nothing, they will get over their madness, and say, "Well, is he not a prophet indeed? yea, he is more than a prophet. We never saw his equal."

Oh, ye prophets, reformers, men of real merit and high resolves, destined to power and fame, don't be afraid of your traducers. Don't be afraid of the newspapers. They will belittle you to-day and magnify you to-morrow. They will curse you to-day and crown you to-morrow. They called Napoleon a pretender, a Corsican, a thief, but later they put the imperial coronet upon his brow and shouted, "Long live Napoleon." If your cause be just, your motive pure, and you are conscious of capacity to compass your object, don't fear the critics. Hold on, John the Baptist. Let your truth-proclaiming voice ring out in trumpet tones through the wilderness of error and corruption, and by and by the critics will cease their fruitless carping, and from every house-top proclaim you "a prophet, and more than a prophet."

John's greatness was felt in the attractive and transforming power of his preaching. Men who heard him were shaken as by an earthquake. The scales fell from their eyes, and in deep penitence of soul they were baptized confessing their sins. Every new trophy of his power was a fresh evangel of his fame. Tidings of the preacher and his work were carried from the Jordan to Jerusalem, and from Jerusalem to every nook and corner of Judea; and soon every highway and path was thronged with pilgrims pressing on with eager and impatient desire to see and hear this mighty prophet of God, whose wonderful words were reviving the dead hopes of a people from whose temple the shekinah had disappeared, and upon whose necks the galling yoke of Roman despotism seemed to be rivited forever.

In modern parlance John's preaching would be called sensational. It was sensational, and yet in every particular it was legitimate preaching. In every act of his wonder-making ministry he was obedient to the will of God. He said and did only what he was divinely commissioned to say and do.

He held with unflinching fealty to the task which he was appointed to perform—the preparation of a people for the Lord. The sensation attending his ministry resulted from no studied eccentricity of manner, or impassioned appeals to the prejudices of men, but from the nature of the message which he bore, and the blood-earnestness with which he applied it to the hearts and consciences of his auditors.

Martin Luther was sensational, but who will say he was unlawfully so? How could such a man, acting in a crisis so momentous, and speaking for a cause so transcendently great, avoid sensation?

Chrysostom, Savonarola, Knox and Whitfield were sensational; and so are all the men of our day who are wise, consecrated, and successful leaders in spiritual warfare.

John's greatness is seen in the righteous audacity and dauntless courage with which he smote iniquity in high places.

When the religious aristocracy, the great high church people, the Pharisees, came out to hear him, they supposed that he would be profoundly impressed by the compliment. They imagined that he would recognize in a

befitting manner their condescending kindness; that he would repay them by telling them that they were too holy and exalted to be touched by the vulgar "common people," and the unwashed and uncircumcised sinners gathered there. But they were sorely disappointed. Seeing their pride, insincerity and hypocrisy, knowing how they were attempting to conceal by a robe of sanctity the dishonesty and sensuality of their lives, he assailed them with a fury that was simply appalling. "Ye generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? And think not to say within yourselves, 'we have Abraham for our father,' for I say unto you that God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham."

The veriest coward and time-server that has stolen the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in, can rebuke the sins and vices of the poor and obscure of his community, but to face the dwellers in mansions, the wearers of soft raiment, the social and religious aristocracy, who claim a monopoly of respectability, refinement and virtue, and tell them of their sins, and their vices, and their shams, and paint the horrors of the pit into which they are sliding, is a task which requires the faith, courage, and strength of a spiritual athlete.

John the Baptist was a Christian radical. To say that of any man is to pay the very highest tribute to his personal character. He "laid the axe at the root of the tree," saying: "Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit shall be hewn down and cast into the fire."

Sometimes he would arraign whole classes of men, uncover their iniquities and foretell their doom. At other times he would designate an individual sinner, unmask him, and hold up his deeds of darkness to public reprobation and scorn.

Inspired by the consciousness that he was the mouthpiece of the living God, and regardless of consequences to himself, he dared to confront Herod, the king, who had Roman legions at his back, and solemnly rebuke him for his adulterous and incestuous connection with the wife of his own living brother.

If a man is inherently great, God will not let him die until he has had some opportunity to show it. Demosthenes had his opportunity. When he entered the arena of public affairs in Athens, the State was a wreck. Public spirit was at the lowest ebb; the laws had lost their authority; the austerity of early manhood had yielded to the inroads of luxury, activity to indolence, and probity to venality. Of the virtues of their forefathers there remained to the Athenians naught save an enthusiastic attachment for their native soil—a passionate and undying affection for a country, the possession of which even the gods had contested. It was in exciting and intensifying this feeling that Demosthenes climbed to the pinnacle of oratorical fame. He knew the ambitious designs of Philip of Macedon. He felt that there was but one hope for Athens, and that was in war. This was the one theme of his orations and the one object of his public concern—war, war with Philip, the Macedonian despot and robber—and for the space of fourteen years did the eloquence of the Athenian orator obstruct the path of the Macedonian conqueror.

Cicero had his opportunity in the conspiracy of Cataline; and wisely and grandly did he use it.

Chrysostom had his when they attempted to banish him for preaching against the licentiousness of the priesthood, and the corruptions of the court, and he so used it that the world has applauded him ever since.

Patrick Henry had his opportunity when the repeated outrages of British tyranny made it necessary to kindle the fires of revolution throughout the American colonies; and so well did he use it that posterity will never cease to call him the "forest-born Demosthenes."

"But, among them that are born of women, there hath not arisen a greater than John the Baptist." That implies that no man ever used more faithfully, wisely, and successfully, the opportunities of his life.

Sometimes we find in a man possessed of that aggressive, impetuous and vehement spirit so conspicuous in John, a lack of those soft and milder vir-

tues, the absence of which will render any character repulsive. No man is truly great who is selfish, envious, jealous. No man is great without tenderness, modesty and humility. No intelligent reader of the New Testament will deny that John had these gentler virtues and in a pre-eminent degree.

Who could be greater in the eyes of that admiring throng gathered on the bank of the Jordan, than John the Baptist? But hear him compare himself with another: "There cometh one after me whose shoes latchet I am unworthy to unloose."

Picture to your mind's eye, if you can, another scene where, standing before that admiring multitude, he points with his right hand toward a stranger, and in a voice heavy with the profoundest emotions utters that grand exclamation which generations and centuries had listened in vain to hear—"Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

But how amazement deepens as that divine being, God's Messiah, approaches John and asks for baptism. See the great preacher's head drop, and his eyes grow dim with tears. Hear his voice break with emotion as he responds, "I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me?" Who can look upon that picture and think that John the Baptist was lacking in tenderness or modesty or humility?

This great man closed his great life in a Roman prison. Amid the damps and dreariness of that place he had a brief season of weakness, if to doubt be always a sign of weakness. Surely if a servant of God ever had cause to doubt, John had it during his confinement in that prison. Natural environment has much to do with our mental conditions. "There is a subtle mystery about atmospheric influences. There are points in space at which we can receive no temptation. There are other points that seem to be hell's favorite battlefields."

That Roman jail-pit was a favorable place for infernal visitations. "A man cannot see far in a prison light. He cannot seemuch with dungeon walls for a horizon." There is not much poetry in a loathsome, vermin-breeding cell. Those massive dungeon walls, barred windows, iron doors and stern sullen Roman sentinels, were not fruitful of holy and comforting suggestion.

Why is he there? He has committed no crime, he has violated no law. He is there "for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus." "The iron hand of guilty power is upon him because he dared to rebuke the royal Herod for his foul and incestuous marriage."

It must have seemed strange to him that God would permit a servant so innocent and faithful to endure such treatment.

Two other facts helped him to doubt. One was that the multitude of people who once crowded around him and admired him had forgotten him. The other was, that Jesus, whom he heralded and baptized, had never been near him, or inquired after him, during all the dreary days of his incarceration and suffering. All these untoward circumstances conspired to depress his mind to the point where he could doubt.

But his doubts were short lived. Calling to him two of the disciples who had clung to him in his distress, he told them to go directly to Jesus with the question, "Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another?" They did as they were commanded, and the message which they brought back from the divine master removed the last doubt from the mind and the heart of his imprisoned servant.

Soon afterwards the end came. It was tragic, bloody, horrible, and yet for him it was glorious. Committing his soul for the last time into the hands of his heavenly Father, without a tremor, supremely calm in the assurance that death for him would be only transition from gloom to glory, he received the murderous blow which severed his head from his body. While the crimson tide of life spread over that dungeon floor, and the poor, ghastly, gory head was borne in a vessel to Herod's palace, his freed spirit, unharmed, peaceful, radiant, triumphant, sped upward to its eternal dwelling place in the sheltering bosom of God.

Farewell, great prophet, you leave us with the benedictions of our grateful

hearts. Thy blood is an imperishable seed from which, in every age, heroes and martyrs shall spring. The echoes of that voice crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord," shall live until this wilderness world has become the kingdom of Christ.

Friends, if there be men among us, men who approximate in any good degree the lofty ideal to which I have directed your thoughts, honor them, love them, magnify them, crown them, for they are the hope of our country and the world.

If a pure gospel is to be preached, if spiritual religion is to be preserved, if the macadamized bigotry of modern phariseism is to be overturned and destroyed; if the soul-degrading, home-debauching and villainy-breeding infidelity of Ingersoll and his satellites is to be smitten with paralysis and doath; if communism, socialism, free loveism, and all their kindred deviltries, are to be uprooted from American soil; if this disgraceful travesty upon democratic government is ever stopped; if the ballot-box stuffing, false registration, and the bribery that are now practiced under the eyes, and with the approval of men who claim to be patriots and christians are ever abolished; if the despotism of monopoly and privileged classes is ever to be overthrown; if we are ever to repeal those infamous revenue laws which are golden girdles for the rich, but galling shackles for the poor; if the power of the whisky ring is ever broken so that a man can be elected to Congress without taking an oath of fealty to the bar-keepers; if the church of the living God is ever to be cleansed of her defilements and made worthy to be called the bride of Christ—if those reforms are possible, they are made possible only through the devotion of the few who are dominated by the same spirit and purposes which made John the Baptist the matchless man and the peerless prophet that he was.

A Historical Summary From the Speech of Hon. W. C. Ward, LL. D.

This is the Semi-Centennial of Howard College. Fifty-one years ago, in 1841, the College had no existence, perhaps not even a prospective one. It has, however, had, for five decades, a being, a checkered life, now rejoicing in prosperity, bonyant with hope, now struggling, in adversity, for continued existence. In its early infancy, while its life was but a breath, it was the victim of consuming fire. In its blooming youth, with expanded and rapidly expanding powers, a second time, by an inscrutable decree, the temple of its habitation was reduced to ashes; two of its inmates went, then and thence, to their eternal home. One of its loving and beloved professors received injuries which brought him to an untimely end, and others were physically weakened and crippled for life. Later, in its vigorous manhood, useful, and giving promise of greater usefulness, its life-blood was drawn from it by the results of a wicked, unhappy, sectional strife in the land, leaving it quivering on the verge of total destruction. Later still, it was subjected to the hazardous experiment of a violent transplantation.

But the business of the hour is a review of its history for fifty years of its life, more in detail. Though the Levitical law of the Jubilee may not be divine authority for modern Semi-Centenaries, yet it may be suggestive to the people of God of the propriety of careful, scrutinizing reviews at suitable intervals of great enterprises, whose end and object is the promotion of His glory through the salvation of men, to see, with a vision, clearer, because directed to the past rather than to the present or the future, what mistakes have been made, what errors committed, on what courses of conduct God has set the seal of His displeasure, on what results may be traced the marks of His approval, that a store of wisdom may be laid up for future guidance; and a more perfect, acceptable and glorious work be accomplished, through the divine blessing, in the years to come.

The Howard College is the creature of the Alabama Baptist State Convention. Its records show that in the adoption of a constitution at its first meeting, the Convention made one of its objects, "The improving of the education of gospel ministers."

The minutes of the Convention for 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833 if ever published are not now accessible. It appears, however, that during those years the manual labor system of education had attracted the attention of the Convention and gained favorable consideration. Schools, in operation on this system, in the North, seemed to give promise of success.

So the Convention, as the minutes of subsequent years show, had purchased a tract of three hundred and fifty-three acres of land in the neighborhood of Greensboro, established upon it a Manual Labor Institute and kept it in operation for some years. In an address to the denomination throughout the State, issued in 1834, we find the following: "It has been a favorite object of the Convention to establish a Literary and Theological Manual Labor Institute where our pious youths could be instructed in the way of the Lord more perfectly, without the dangers of being drawn aside by the seduction of indolence."

The revelations in this extract are twofold, to-wit: A sincere desire to provide for the "pious youth" the means of mental training and the disposition to pander to the prejudices of a class who supposed that "going to college" was an expedient to shun physical toil.

Perhaps the author of the above extract might have expressed a concealed sentiment by saying: "Where our pious youth might be instructed in the way of the Lord more perfectly" without cost or sacrifice to anybody but themselves.

In 1837 the exercises of the Manual Labor Institute had been suspended because of financial embarrassment. As elsewhere the system had been tried from motives of economy, or with whatever view, so here, an experiment of four or five years sufficed to demonstrate its impracticability. It was financially a failure, in part, at least, because unskilled labor, reluctantly performed by muscles not hardened by use, was deficient in productiveness. Besides, religion, polite learning and farm labor form a compound whose ingredients, at least in the estimation of the college youth, lack compatibility. Picture to yourselves a spirited youth, whose right hand has just dropped the cotton line, which constituted his means of communicating his will to the animal in his front, with instinct true to his kind, in a piece of new ground thick with rock and new made stumps, whose roots lie hid beneath the surface of the ground, crossing the line of the intended furrow at angles and intervals exceedingly inconvenient, seated at his desk with temper sweet and patience waiting for a trial, seeking to understand how the requirement of his text book to develop into a series, $| 1 - \frac{1}{2}n^2$ can be met, and you have a picture, an intelligent artist, would pronounce representative of an impossibility.

The regulations of the Manual Labor Institute, which have come down to us, show that the teachers required to be co-laborers with their students, it may be presumed for the purpose of securing to them amiability of disposition corresponding to that being developed in their pupils in the last half century, little has been heard of manual labor institutes.

The experiment, however, served a valuable purpose. It taught an important lesson. It showed that mental culture, like any other possession of intrinsic value, can be gained only by the expenditure of means commensurate with the value of the object sought. Mental culture is not a cheap commodity. It is a costly article. It is deemed at heavy expense to be borne by some one, in exceptional cases, by him who seeks it, generally by his friends, by the State, or by some association in whose service it will be employed. The system was not founded on a correct principle. It was an effort to secure a possession of inestimable value at trifling cost. There was not enough sacrifice in it. A few dollars or dimes would not suffice to prepare a young man to do the work of the Lord efficiently or acceptably. Greater liberality,

larger sacrifices on the part of the churches was necessary. The youth himself could not make all the sacrifices required. He must be a beneficiary. He must be aided. It is God's plan that helping the needy shall be the effectual means of the development of a christian character on the part of those who bestow the aid. Any plan but God's plan must fail, whatever plausible features it may wear.

There were in those days, men who acted more wisely than they knew, or than they were supposed to act. There was a devout Holecombe, a revered Chilton, an earnest, self-sacrificing DeVotie, a liberal King, a spiritually minded Hartwell, a suggestive Chambliss, a cultured Bestor, a godly McCraw, anesteemed Goree, a valued Huckabee, a learned, consecrated Dagg, an honored, beloved Manly. There were some noble women, too, prominent among whom was Mrs. Julia A. Barron, whose exalted christian character, the product of a life remarkable for great happiness and prosperity followed by deeply sore affliction and adversity, furnishes an instructive, note-worthy illustration of God's purpose in his dealings with His elect, chosen ones.

These men, taught by experience and under the influence of a heavenly inspiration, as we may believe, were led to the understanding of a better way, better because more in accordance with God's law, that all good must be gained by self-sacrifice. Themselves men of clear preception, constant in prayer, strong in faith, full of zeal for God and His cause, they were, by Divine Providence, instrumental in the dissipation of the mists of superstition and prejudice prevalent in the churches, and thus the Convention was led to clearer views of duty in the matter and the result was a change in the direction of effort for the accomplishment of the end in view.

Just here let us consider for a moment how reverently and affectionately the memory of these God-loving, God-serving men (for they have nearly all gone to their reward), should be cherished by us who are now reaping the results of their labors and toil, their disinterested zeal and activity, not merely in the matter of the education of the young, but in every good word and work.

"They have gone from this earth to a better land,
One by one.
As their weary feet touched the shining strand,
One by one,
Their brows were encircled with a golden crown,
Their travel-stained garments were all laid down,
And, clad in white raiment, they rest on the mead,
Where the Lamb ever loveth His children to lead."

But what course did they pursue in the matter under consideration? To depend for the education of their sons, upon State institutions, would not do. A demand for the exclusion of the Bible from schools supported by the State was being made in certain quarters, and they foresaw the possible, perhaps probable, general result. Could they depend upon schools which might be called christian in contradistinction from schools under State control, schools patronized and managed by a union of the different denominations of christians? They thought not. They were Baptists. They were conscious of having the truth. They were conscious of love for the truth and fealty to the truth, the whole truth, free from contamination by error of any sort, from any source, under any circumstances. They knew no such distinction as important and unimportant, essential and non-essential as applied to God's revealed word and will. They believed that revealed truth is vital in its nature, life-giving in its influence; that the entire volume of revealed truth is a unit; that deprived of any of its parts, perverted in any part, it is no longer integral but fractional, no longer sound but maimed, no longer omnipotent but crippled and weakened. Hence the necessity not merely of christian schools, but denominational schools, and to these men at least of Baptist schools. They could look to nothing but the establishment of institutions for the training of their youth, the whole weight and strength

of whose influence should be exerted in favor of the truths they held dear. The fact that the great and good Manly was at the head of the State University, had a depressing effect upon an effort to establish a college under Baptist-control, but these men could entertain no other thought. The tendency of the influence of union schools had been found to be not to convert Paedo Baptist youths to the truth, but to draw Baptist youths away from the truth. To remedy as far as possible this evil, and in discharge of a recognized obligation, not only to teach the truth to their own children but to transmit to their descendants, so far as practicable by educational influences, the Bible doctrines they themselves held to be true, the Convention resolved to establish a Baptist College and secured from the Legislature of the State at its session of 1841-2 a charter for Howard College.

The following is an extract from the report of the Committee on Education to the Convention in 1849:

"The incipient steps towards establishing Howard College were taken by the Alabama Baptist State Convention, at its regular annual meeting in Talladega, in November, 1841. At that time it was resolved to establish a college of high character; a plan for its endowment was proposed; an agent was appointed; Marion, Perry county, was selected as the location; a Board of thirteen Trustees was appointed to control said institution, to whom all subscriptions were to be made payable; and by whom, when they should become a corporate body, all property of the institution should be held. After the adoption of these important measures, the Convention, on motion of A. W. Chambliss, united in solemn prayer, invoking the blessing of God on this great enterprise. At the same meeting, the Committee on Education recommended the 'establishment of a Theological Institution connected with the college,' but the Convention took no action on the subject at that meeting."

At the next session of the Convention, held in November, 1842, the Board of Directors of the Convention reported that a charter for Howard College had been obtained, and a preparatory school opened, but the pecuniary embarrassment of the country had prevented the college agent from proceeding with the endowment. The trustees of the college, however, presented a plan for endowing a Theological Professorship. This was approved by the Convention, and measures were taken for carrying it into effect. At the annual meeting in 1843 the trustees reported that the endowment of the Theological Professorship was nearly completed, and a professor had been appointed to fill the chair. In answer to inquiry of the Trustees, whether they should at once proceed to the endowment of a Literary Professorship, the Convention replied, through the Committee on Education, "that it is thought inexpedient to make any effort of this nature at present." Nevertheless, early in 1844 the trustees were encouraged by the increasing prosperity of the institution, to commence that endowment. They had not proceeded far, however, when the destruction of the college edifice by fire compelled them to employ all their energies in repairing that loss. The action of the Board in entering on that endowment was fully sanctioned and approved by the Convention in the autumn of 1844 and the Trustees were instructed to continue their laudable exertions in this behalf. At this meeting the Theological fund was reported as complete, amounting to \$20,000. The minutes of this body for 1845 show an increased interest on the part of the Convention, in all the affairs of the college.

In the minutes for 1847 we find the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, the Convention cordially approves of the course pursued by the Trustees of Howard College, in their laudable efforts to elevate the literary character of the institution; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention make vigorous efforts to raise, during the next years, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of more amply endowing the college, and placing it, at once, on a permanent and honorable foundation.

From the reports of the Board of Trustees to the Convention, for 1847 and 1848 it appears that the sum of about twenty-five thousand dollars has been raised on the permanent fund.

From the above facts, derived from the records of the Convention it appears that this body did originate and now has been, under its supervision and control, a chartered institution, denominated Howard College, furnishing instruction in all the usual branches of a liberal education, and also providing for the instruction in theology of young men desiring to prepare for the gospel ministry. By reference to the report of the Trustees, the committee find that Howard College is in a highly prosperous condition. It has an efficient Faculty; its classes are well organized, the students quiet and orderly and the standard of scholarship is high. The College has held two commencements, at which twelve young men received the honors of graduation.

It is gratifying to find that the Theological Department, under the able direction of Bro. T. F. Curtis, is attracting the strong regards of our churches generally. Six young brethren are successfully prosecuting their studies, preparatory to entering on the sacred ministry. The distribution of the duties among the several professors of the college the committee considers very necessary and judicious, and particularly advantageous for the students in theology."

The charter having been obtained, what facilities for instruction were left from the Manual Labor Institute were brought to Marion, a lot with a building thereon was secured, and work under the charter was begun in 1842 under the control of Prof. S. S. Sherman.

Prof. Sherman was a native of Vermont, a graduate of Middlebury College. He had been filling for some time the position of tutor in the University of Alabama, and was called thence to Marion to take charge of the Howard Collegiate Institution, as it was then modestly called, though in possession of a charter as Howard College. The school under his management was a success from the first. Prof. Sherman was a man of superior intellectual endowments, of high culture, of great moral worth, of a kind and amiable disposition, and above all a thoroughly consistent christian. He was greatly beloved and respected by his pupils, understood well the art of teaching (it was not then called pedagogies), was held in very high estimation by the community, as his recall to Marion to the Presidency of the Judson Female Institute, after the resignation of Prof. M. P. Jewett, in 1855, gave proof.

He resigned the Presidency of Howard College in 1852, much to the regret of the friends of the college, perhaps because he fancied there would be a demand for a clergyman at the head of the college having a theological department connected with it. His delicately sensitive nature may have impelled him to a step it were better he had not taken. From 1852 to 1855 he had charge of the Brownwood High School for boys near LaGrange, Ga.

In 1859 he removed from Marion to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he engaged in a flourishing business, but always taking deep interest in matters of education and filling positions of prominence and importance in connection with educational interests.

During and after the war, stigmatized as the "War of the Rebellion," many Confederate soldiers, particularly those from Alabama, were the recipients of such kindness and assistance as it was in his power to bestow under his surroundings. He will long be held in grateful remembrance for his course in this matter. He resides at present in Chicago, at the advanced age of 80 years.

In 1844, a fact hitherto referred to, the Howard College building, an inferior one, but such as it was, was from some unknown cause, destroyed by fire. However, the exercises of the institution were continued on an adjacent lot, and the means to erect a larger and better building were shortly raised mainly by subscriptions in Marion. When the question of the location of the new building arose, Gen. E. D. King, who exerted great influence because of the liberal use he made of his great wealth, as well as his force of character, said: "The boys' school must stand face to face with the girls' school, with no obstruction between," which was accomplished by putting it on a different portion of the lot, (a better locality in every regard), so that a street led from

the front gate of the front yard of the Judson Female Institute direct to the front gate of the front yard of the Howard College. The distance between the two schools was three squares; subsequently partly, perhaps mainly, through his influence, a lot midway between the two was procured for the erection thereon of a substantial Baptist Church of brick, for, the General said: "There is no telling what will befall us. We have now the means to build, and, by the eternal, it must be done." And so it came to pass that the Siloam Church after the ruins of the civil war found itself peculiarly fortunate to be in the possession of a good house of worship. Perhaps an idea of the peculiar style of the man may be gained from the fact that he was wont to make use of the expression: "Money are power and I are got it." He was not a grammarian, but he was a very useful citizen.

The new college building was ready for occupancy in October, 1846. The course of instruction had up to that date terminated with the Sophomore year. A course of study equal in grade and fullness with the course of the State University and in other reputable colleges of the country, had been adopted, and a class of seven young men of prominence began their study in the Junior year under the instruction of Prof. Sherman in the mixed mathematics and Prof. A. B. Goodhue, who, at that time became connected with the college in Greek and Latin. Mr. W. L. Mosley, a member of that Junior class, was assistant teacher of pure mathematics and Prof. R. S. Lewis was teacher of Latin and Greek in the Freshman and Sophomore classes. Dr. J. Hartwell, professor of theology, rendered some assistance in the Literary Department. These seven young men were graduated at the commencement of July, 1848. It is a sad fact that no one of them is now alive. About 1849 Dr. Hartwell retired from the college and Prof T. F. Curtis took his place.

In October, 1854, at a midnight hour, the horrible cry rang out: "The Howard College is on fire." It was a building with a basement story, mainly above ground, and three stories above the basement. The rooms of the two upper stories were dormitories, all occupied by students except that perhaps one was a recitation room, and one other occupied by Prof. Montagne.

The fire originated from an unknown cause, conjecturally from spontaneous combustion, in some rags saturated with oil under the stairway descending to the basement. The flames when discovered had ascended all the stairways situated one above the other so that egress by the ordinary route was impossible. The janitor, a slave, Harry by name, belonging to Dr. Talbird, being near the stairway, was first awakened, and with a promptness, fidelity and courage, accountable only on the ground of his supreme attachment to the young men, rushed along the halls through smoke and flames, from room to room, aroused the inmates and informed them of their danger. He finally jumped from his own window and was taken to a neighbor's, where he survived but a few hours. The only chance for life left to the students was to leap, and that quickly, from the windows in their rooms to the ground. It soon became known that all were out, except one by the name of Talbert, who was still in his room in the upper story. Messrs. A. G. Stollenwerck, Ed. Jones, Prof. N. K. Davis and a Mr. Washburn, by means of long ladders lashed together, with heroic bravery and wonderful resolution ascended to the room where young Talbert was, and by superhuman efforts brought him to the ground in an unconscious state from extensive deep burns at the last moment, when the performance of such a feat would have been possible because of the falling roof. The young man died in a few days.

The funeral of Harry, the faithful janitor, was largely attended and tributes to his memory freely bestowed. A monument was afterwards erected over his body in the public cemetery by friends of the college and citizens of the town, on which is inscribed the story of his bravery and fidelity.

Professor Montagne was so badly injured by inhaling hot air before his escape from the building, being detained by his efforts to learn that the students were all out, that his health gradually failed and he at length died from consumption of the lungs.

Some of the young men were able to crawl away from the burning building a little distance, others were dragged away out of danger and left, for the time, lying along the sidewalks writhing and groaning with pain, like wounded soldiers left on the field, after the battle is over. As soon as possible, however, with a kindness and hospitality characteristic of that people at that day, they were taken to the homes of the citizens, tenderly nursed and abundantly cared for until they were able to return to their college duties. The exercises of the college were soon resumed in the rooms of the Baptist Church, and measures were at once taken to rebuild a second time. The success the college had met, together with its future prospects, determined the Trustees to build on a yet larger scale, and hence upon some more spacious lot. Dr. T. J. Barron, the son of Mrs. Julia A. Barron, and member of the first graduating class, generously donated for the purpose a large, eligible lot, upon which the Board put up three large, substantial buildings, two for dormitories and recitation rooms, the third the centre, main building, containing chapel, Literary Society rooms, laboratory, apparatus hall, library and offices. The grounds were graded, put under a good fence and ornamented with shade trees by means of funds furnished by Marion ladies. An excellent chemical and philosophical apparatus was provided, and a good, large telescope, having right ascension and declination circles, was presented by the ladies of Marion, ready to be mounted in an observatory.

But it is now necessary to go back a few years and come up again to this point, along a line left untrod. A college depends for its character and success mainly upon the wisdom, ability and fidelity of its resident board of trustees not to underestimate the services of non-resident members and its faculty of instruction. The Howard College was fortunate in having in its early history for resident members of its board men who realized the importance and responsibility of the trust committed to them, men of sound judgment, ardent piety, devoted to the cause of education as to the cause of their Lord and Master, men who sought guidance and wisdom from the only source of wisdom and knowledge. Such men were Wyatt, Hornbuckle, Tutt, De Votie, Bailey, Lockhart, Fagin, Lide, Lovelace, McIntosh, Talbird, Barron, with perhaps others. The denomination owes them a great debt of gratitude for services rendered, duties done, sacrifices made, such as are required by few. Had it not been for the efforts of these men, unrewarded except in the consciousness of good done, the dark days of the history of the College would have been its last days, and the good it has done would have been left undone. The Presidents of the College up to 1861 were S. S. Sherman and Dr. Henry Talbird. The first has been spoken of, though in terms inadequate to express his claims. Dr. H. Talbird entered upon the duties of the presidency in October, 1852, having been called to the position from the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Montgomery. His presidency was a success. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his patrons and students, was a good disciplinarian, kind but firm, familiar but dignified, courteous, cultured, a good representative of the chivalry of his native state, an able theologian and skillful instructor. It has often been the pleasure of his pupils in ethical and theological studies to express, in later years, their admiration of his character and their gratitude for the good done them while under his charge.

Up to 1852 President Sherman had given instructions in physics, and upon his retirement from the college the Trustees elected to that chair, Prof. Noah K. Davis, a young man of unusual talent and promise, well fitted by experience and attainment for the position. The standard of the department during his term of office was materially elevated, and the facilities for instruction in it improved and increased. He retired in 1858 and was succeeded by Prof. N. Friend for one year and then by Prof. Ed Quin Thornton, who had taken a special course in physics in Paris and hence was able to maintain and did maintain the high standard the department had previously attained.

The Chairs of Ancient Languages were ably filled from 1850 to 1861 by

Profs Robert S. Lewis, Richard A. Montague, Leander Brown and D. G. Sherman. Prof. A. B. Goodhue occupied the Chair of Pure and Mixed Mathematics for twenty-three years, but rendered assistance outside of his specialty wherever it was needed. His career in Howard College was distinguished by great ability, scholarship and usefulness and he is gratefully remembered by all who came under his instruction.

The speaker, a graduate from the State University, held the rank of tutor for two years, beginning October, 1858, and was then made adjunct professor of Mathematics. His connection with the college ceased when Fort Sumter was attacked. He entered the army of the Confederacy as a private soldier.

In 1858 Wm. A. Parker, a ripe scholar, was added to the faculty, being a very valuable acquisition thereto, and was assigned to the Chair of Greek. He also left the college at the firing of the first gun to become a soldier.

In 1860, besides buildings, apparatus, etc., the college was possessed of an endowment of more than \$200,000. The most munificent contributor to this endowment was J. H. Brown, Esq., of Sumter county, who endowed a Professorship of Theology with \$25,000, besides assuming the support of twenty-five indigent Theological students.

The requirements for admission and graduation had been raised high. The text books used in the various departments were of as high grade as those used in any of the colleges of the land; for example, in the pure mathematics, Davies' entire course, completed in the Freshman and Sophomore years, the only full course then obtainable. For the mixed Mathematics of the Junior year, Smith's Mathematics and Jackson's Optics. In the Senior year Olmstead's Larger Astronomy.

Many of the alumni of the college have won positions of honor, able distinction and great usefulness in the learned professions and in business life.

Among those who have done themselves and their alma mater great credit, the mention of any may be regarded invidious, but the names of a few of universally recognized high character, and who went forth from the college previous to the date to which its history has now been brought, can hardly be withheld. As preachers, W. Wilkes, D. D., Wm. Howard, D. D., S. R. Freeman, D. D., J. C. Wright, D. D., J. A. Chambliss, D. D., and J. B. Hawthorne, D. D. In the legal profession, Gen. George D. Johnston, Hon. John P. Hubbard, Hon. John McKleroy, Thomas J. Cox. In the medical profession, R. A. F. Packer, J. H. George. As teachers, W. L. Moseley, George W. Chase, Richard A. Montague, W. L. Fagan, R. A. Massey, John G. Dupree, Powhattan Lockett, at one time a member of the faculty of Howard College, and, more recently, Dr. D. G. Lyon, of Harvard University.

This Baptist College had won the confidence and affection of the denomination in the State, though not to such an extent as it deserved and as it had been well for the denomination, if it had given it. The cancer worm of sectional jealousy had been permitted to do its baneful work in the hearts of many church members. Yet the contribution to the funds of the College were clear evidence of a general sympathy and interest.

Such was the condition and such the prospects of the college, when in 1861 the shrill harsh tocsin of war resounded along the hills and through the valleys of this otherwise happy land. Yes, war, a most horrible war, a civil war, a fratricidal war, fellow citizen against fellow citizen, neighbor against neighbor, blood against kindred blood, followers of the Prince of peace, the one against the other. To the wise and thoughtful there was darkness and gloom and dread and dismay. To the thoughtless there were visions of swords and epaulets and glory and renown. Yet rights had been disregarded and greater wrongs were threatened. A vital political principle had been attacked on the one hand and must be defended on the other. The young men of this Southland left farm, left workshop, left merchandise, left occupation, left leisure, left profit, left pleasure, left school room, left college hall, student with teacher the hope, the promise of the State, the best blood of the land, and went forth to be loyal to the truth and do valor for the right.

The young men, professors and students, connected with the Howard College, were no exception to the general rule, except perhaps in forwardness to take up the line of march towards Harper's Ferry, and other strategic points. All fit for military service, by age or physical condition, made no delay to leave their text-books and their college duties and go to the front. The dignified, cultured college professor, the genteel, talented college student hesitated not to take places as common soldiers in the rank and file of their companies concerned only to do service in defence of their country, their homes, their loved ones and their rights.

Of course the work of the college was greatly crippled, although at no time altogether discontinued. The Alumni Register shows four graduates in 1861, two in 1862, two in 1863, one in 1866, four in 1867 and so on. The dormitories were used as a Confederate hospital in 1863 and 1864. The instruction given to many Confederate soldiers while detained therein was a very pleasant work to those engaged in it. D. P. Goodhue, a son of Prof. A. B. Goodhue, was, at the instance of Col. H. Talbird, detailed from military service to assist in the work.

The endowment was, by the result of the war, totally destroyed. It was found necessary to abandon the scholarship system upon which endowment notes had been taken and depend upon tuition to meet current expenses, yet under the able presidency of Hon. J. L. M. Curry two years, of Prof. E. Q. Thornton one year, S. R. Freeman, D. D., two years, and Col. J. T. Murfee fourteen years, the college accomplished much for the interest of education in the State, much for the ministry of the denomination until in 1887 it was removed to its present location, bringing with it its faculty, with the exception of its President, to-wit: Dr. Thomas J. Dill, A. D. Smith, B. F. Giles, Geo. W. Macon. R. J. Waldrop was added thereto. Rev. B. F. Riley, D. D., was made President in August, 1888. Under his wise management the college has had the most gratifying success. The college now gives promise of greater usefulness than at any period in its previous history. All that is needed to make a grand success is united effort made by Baptists and the friends of a higher and better education consecrated by the holy desire to uplift humanity. Can the Baptists of Alabama be united in such an enterprise?

Alumni Poem.

BY PROF. G. W. MACON, A. M., PH. D.

The Way of Success and Happiness.

In the few fleeting years allotted us here,
Each is rigging a vessel which himself he must steer
O'er the ocean of life, or joyous or drear,
Till it's anchored beyond on eternity's shore.

As we gaze upon the infant, rocked to rest on mother's breast,
We catch a glimpse of innocence and wonder why it cannot last,
As we watch the little life-stream, dashing o'er the rugged sod,
Rippling rhymes in tender measure, purling praises to its god—

Why, oh, why our heart-throb's question, Should this guileless innocent,
Driven onward, lose its beauty, when with other streams 'tis blent,
Shall a soul so like an angel's, heave the sigh of blasted hope,
Shall the little face so radiant, in this earth-gloom ever grope.

Yes, alas, we all must grope there, dreaming, crying, groping, dying,
 Singing, sighing, laughing, chafing; laughing, chafing, singing, sighing.
 But we know this life's a treasure, for its powers know no measure;
 And its hopes, ah, how they guide us, though misfortune may betide us.

Would we know the priceless secret, how this life, cursed in the fall,
 May dispel the gloom that shrouds it, safely stem the storm that clouds it,
 Overcome the foe that crowds it, free the soul from satan's thrall—

We must subjugate the body, 'tis the casket of the soul,
 If the passions sway the scepter, all our happiness is told.
 In the body we've a black horse, in the soul we have a white,
 And the former's course is downward, born of earth it loves the night,

But the latter lifts its vision, to the God who gave it birth,
 While it begs the beastly body, grovelling in the sloughs of earth,
 For a surecease from its bondage, for a glimpse of heavenly light,
 For the soul despises servitude, hates foul evil's blasting blight.

But if we'll restrain the body, we may the two abreast,
 Safely up the slope of heaven, to the soul's eternal rest.

In these restive, clay-chained spirits, what noble powers dormant lie,
 We can give them noble action, God will help us if we try,
 We can give the soaring spirit, pinions plumed for heavenly flight,
 We can sanctify its nature, make it even God's delight.

The universe is God's great school-house, matchless beauty everywhere,
 Which, if we but use these senses, will reward us for our care.
 We may choose amid life's changes, such ideals for our thought,
 Till we lift the mind toward heaven, till our thought is like God's thought.

Let us then, with high endeavor, strive to make these noble parts,
 Light to less blest minds about us, joy to hopeless human hearts.
 Let us not let single talents in a napkin hidden be,
 When mankind and God above us, are of us expecting three.
 Will we, can we, spend this lifetime, all absorbed in worldly pelf,
 When the very gain we gloat in, comes alone by loss of self?
 See the bubbles on yon river, swept all helpless to the sea,
 They but typify poor mortals swept toward eternity.
 Yet this life so brief and span-like, and enduring but a breath,
 Will make evidence to destine to eternal life or death.
 Nor the gold of Cresus' coffers, nor the gems of Afric soil,
 Can secure the blissful Eden, or unloose the serpent's coil.
 There's a wealth which Ophir knows not, ocean's depths can never share,
 Field and forest ne'er produce it, heart and brain alone can bear.
 If your body gives obedience, to a mind all filled with truth,
 And the mind is dominated by Jehovah, then, like youth,
 With innocence and happiness, all our earthly life is blest,
 Death will prove a welcome guest, while we rest on Jesus' breast.

**Baccalaureate Address Delivered at the Fiftieth Anniversary of
Howard College, East Lake, Ala., Wednesday Evening,
June 8, 1892, by Prof. D. G. LYON, Ph. D.**

The College Man's Choice of a Profession.

It is just seventeen years ago that Alma Mater gave to my class her parting blessing and advice. To-day she grants to me the privilege of speaking a word in her name to the youngest of our family whom she now sends forth into the larger school of life. I cannot better heed her call than by bringing before you a subject on which depends in a large degree one's happiness and one's usefulness, the choice of a profession.

The college man may well congratulate himself on the enlarged range of choice made possible by his education. There is no calling of the uneducated which the scholar, if he choose, may not pursue equally well or better, while there are many paths open to him which are forever barred to the ignorant. Every advance in civilization enlarges the scope of intelligent action, while he who will not learn is doomed to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water.

Some distinctions are, however, here necessary. Education and four years of college study are not synonyms. Some college men fail in life, while many of the most successful men have never seen a college. Such are men of natural endowment and energy who have made the most of what opportunities they possessed. A college education is intended to so develop the body that it may be a fit and effective ally of the soul; to store the memory with useful facts and principles; to cultivate the taste and the imagination by means of poetry, fiction, art and music; to bring into play the inquisitive faculty, the reason, by teaching it how to observe and how to ask questions of nature and of the soul; to educate the emotions into reverence and love of the highest and the best and into repugnance of what is low and debasing; to strengthen the will so that it may resist all unworthy impulses and stand firm in all that pertains to manliness and nobility of character—in a word, the ideal college education neglects no side of man's complex nature, but aims to develop in harmonious symmetry body, intellect and heart. That those who have not enjoyed a college education may excel in one or at times even in all of those directions may be freely granted, but such persons would have attained their successes far more easily if they could have had the help of such training.

Before passing to the principles on which a college man ought to choose his profession, there are several heresies regarding a college education which must receive attention. These refer to the chief aim and to the effect of education.

It is a heresy on the part of parents to suppose that education has no higher aim than to make its recipients respectable members of society. It rarely fails in this respect, just as the sharpening of a tool rarely fails to impart to the instrument a certain degree of polish, but polish is never the aim of the sharpening process.

It is a heresy on the part of the uneducated to suppose that study is play and that it tends to indolence, ease and vice. The difference between study and no study is the difference between the savage and the intelligent citizen. No one who has had experience can say that the life of a close student is one of ease. There are, it is true, many pranks in college life, but these are rarely vicious. They often spring from a lack of sufficient physical exercise, and

are the outgoings of that fullness of life which is seen in all young creatures.

It is another heresy to suppose that education makes men unpractical. True, the educated man may show little interest in some things which to him seem to be trifles, or he may look at matters from the ideal standpoint, and thus appear to be unpractical. The man who in politics, for instance, puts the question of right before that of party advantage must always seem to be a doctrinaire to one whose eyes have no regard to right.

There are some heresies which we find among college students themselves. One such is that college life is a pastime. Those who hold this view are the careless and idle who bring education into disrepute.

It is a heresy to suppose that education is complete with the receiving of the diploma. The four years have only shown how to study. Alma Mater bids each true son to go forward.

Worse heresy still is it to suppose that a man can acquire all the education he needs in less than four years. The prevalence of this heresy among the patrons of this school appears when we consider that most of the students take only a partial college course. While the poverty of our people explains in part the lamentable fact, it must also be true that neither our boys nor their parents have duly realized the importance of the full period of college study.

It is heresy to suppose that education tends to improper pride. The boy who has gone through college may well be happy over his achievement, especially if he has done this by a struggle, but his attainments ought to make him humble. If he has learned more than his brother who could not or would not study, he has also seen how far his highest attainments fall short of the summit of truth and this will make any false pride impossible.

It is heresy to think that the end of education is in itself or in its recipient. It brings delights to its votaries, but it has aims beyond this. It brings symmetry to all the powers of the individual, but the perfected individual is not its goal. The hope and ideal of education is nothing less than a civilized community, and those who enjoy the enlarged opportunities of to-day are bound by all worthy considerations to transmit the good which has come to them.

But I am sure that none of us who are here to-day share in any of these heresies. To expose these lapses from educational orthodoxy, it suffices to have mentioned them. We can therefore proceed to consider our theme, the choice of a profession. My purpose is not to recommend one calling above another, but rather to state some general principles which ought to guide in the selection.

No calling honestly pursued ought to be considered as in itself more or less honorable than another. There are, however, some callings for which a college education disqualifies a man. Any occupation which demands brawn only should be left to those whose only capital is their brawn. This the college man should do not because something else is more honorable, but because he can in some other way turn his expensive training to better account.

I. My first advice regarding a profession would be: Choose that which will have the best effect on character. The correctness of this advice will appear when stated negatively: In choosing a profession discard any one whose effect on character must prove harmful. Of honorable pursuits it might be difficult to decide which shall influence character in the best way, but of some pursuits it can be safely said that their only possible outcome is evil.

A man's character is all that he really has. It is different from reputation. Reputation is what our fellows think of us. Character is what we are in ourselves, therefore what God thinks of us. Duty may at times demand the sacrifice of reputation; to harm character is always a violation of duty. Character differs from station, wealth or any outward distinction. Our relation to these is loose, accidental, often dissolved in a moment. A strong and upright character is the only permanent and truly valuable possession. It is largely inherited and a good parentage is like wisdom, "to be prized above rubies."

The author of Proverbs praises the father who has a good son. Richer still the son who has a good father. But much depends also on training and not a little on the way in which we treat ourselves. There is such a thing as dallying with wrong, with no evil intent, but also with no adequate consciousness of the danger.

Far be it from me to say that hardship is an evil thing and that temptation has not its uses. Real character can be known only when it is put to the test. It is well that a man learns what it is to withstand, to rely on himself, to prevail over evil. Character may be naturally good. It becomes strong and confirmed only by conflict and victory. Tests come with all callings and at all times. But there are callings where the tests are too great, or rather where the very principle involved is wrong and which therefore can never be followed without certain injury.

Here belong all pursuits in which success depends on chance, or on harm to others, or on getting something for nothing. Gambling in its various phases, including betting and the lottery, is one such pursuit. Gambling is an effort of the shrewd to live at the expense of the inexperienced; it cultivates in all its devotees a state of mind hostile to honest industry.

There is one phase of gambling which has attained the dignity of respectability. I refer to certain forms of stock and other speculation. Now the stocks of a railroad company have a definite market value based on dividends real or prospective. As such they are legitimate articles of trade. But there has been a great perversion and it is now evident that a legitimate branch of business has been very largely absorbed by gamblers. Professional speculators, divided into two well-defined camps, wage constant war with one another, the effort of one being to depreciate the value of the article he wishes to buy, while the other is just as intent on exaggerating its value. False rumors, whose object is to deceive for sake of gain, are daily occurrences. Occasionally the public turns speculator and then we read of what is technically known as "fleecing the lambs." The buying and selling of stocks may be pursued as a lawful calling and often is, but how often, alas! does it degenerate into trickery, "the living by one's wits," which means living at the cost of others. Stock speculation, in the technical sense of that term, obscures moral distinctions and undermines character.

Closely related in quality is a certain phase of land speculation. There are too many places which have enjoyed their artificial activity, resulting in loss to the investors and in profit only to the "boomers." If anything may be safely bought and sold it would seem that land might be. But the exaggerated praise of land offered for sale shows what a danger to character lies in this branch of speculation.

I must here guard myself against misunderstanding. In gambling, the principle is wrong and the effect can be only evil. Speculation, if it means only the buying and selling of stocks or land, as one buys and sells a hat or a horse, is both right and necessary. But understood in the common way, it is to be only condemned by right thinking. Its dangers are too great for a man to choose it for the work of his life.

What I have said in regard to speculation is true of any other pursuit, success in which depends on ambiguous methods of whatever kind. If the competition in trade has become so sharp that one must go to the wall unless he is willing to misrepresent both his own wares and those of his competitor, it is clearly his duty to consider that calling as already overcrowded. If the manufacturer can undersell his competitor only by putting into his fabrics ingredients detrimental to health, then he is called not to be a manufacturer, for in harming others he is undermining the foundations of his own character.

It is for each man to decide for himself what he can safely do or not do. If he can not easily decide what will have the most wholesome effect on his character, he will at least not be at a loss to know what may prove injurious. However noble and worthy the calling, if its pursuit involves a man in methods of doubtful moral quality, he can safely conclude that this career at least is not for him.

II. My second advice to one choosing a profession would be to choose one in which he takes an interest. The reason for this is that he will be happier and more effective in working at something which engages his affections. He finds a glad correspondence between his powers and the tasks he has to do. How often a boy is forced by his father's will into business when he hears a distinct call to be an artist or a scholar! On the other side, there are doting parents who waste precious money and still more precious time by trying to make a scholar of a son predestined to a business career. Emerson and Higginson study theology, Lowell studies law, Holmes goes into medicine; but these men all drift into literature, because their hearts are set on literature.

To say that one should follow his inclinations is only another way of saying that he should heed the leadings of nature. Our minds are as unlike as our faces. While certain qualities belong to every soul, as certain features belong to every face, yet these qualities are found in infinite variety of degree and combination. Whether one shall attain eminent success in business, in politics, in science, is a matter largely of mental endowment. Nature has given to each person tastes and qualities which will help him in one pursuit and hinder him in another.

Mother nature's voice, rightly understood, calls one of her sons as distinctly in a certain direction as she does another son in another direction. This variety of like and dislike is doubtless partly inherited, partly the effect of our earliest surroundings and partly the result of our later education. Whatever the source, it is one of the great means whereby the multiform phases of civilized activity receive their due attention and development.

We all know what is meant by the expression, "a man of affairs." The man of affairs likes action, he knows men and enjoys working with them, he is quick to see what ought to be done, and what means ought to be employed. On the athletic field he becomes by natural law the leader of the teams and gives his attention to the improvement of the games and the winning of new victories. When he has left college and entered on the more serious affairs of life, he knows how to direct great business, social and moral enterprises. He is perhaps not much given to books and does not care to be known as a scholar. But his station in the community is equally important and honorable with that of the scholar. Now a man with such tastes and endowments has his career marked out for him. Such a man might indeed become a scholar, a teacher, for instance, but he would perhaps be far more useful as a business man, a railroad officer, perchance a politician.

Here is another man whose soul is afame with love of the beautiful. He loves the sky, the mountain, the sea, the thunderstorm and the quiet landscape, the sunset, the gray dusk, the rose, the grass, the human and animal figure. Whatever comes before him tells a story of beauty in color, shading and form. His delight is also to reproduce with pencil and brush the grace and loveliness which constantly reveal themselves to him. He cares not much for books and less for business. Can any one doubt that this man has the soul of an artist? The presumption is strong that his best achievement can only be reached by following the path so plainly marked out by nature.

Here is another man differing strongly from either of these. His love is for learning, for investigation, for literature. He never feels that his work is over when he has done the task assigned or learned what the text book has to say. His effort is directed toward the mastery of each subject that engages his attention. He finds pleasure in details which are positively forbidding to his comrades. He puts under the microscope objects which others regard as trifling. He desires to know not only facts and phenomena but their causes. To his patient spirit science finally reveals her secrets. She restores to him long-perished languages and civilizations, she makes known the majestic law of gravitation, she weighs for him the heavens in balances, she declares mysteries of light and force and electric current which have been hid from the foundation of the world. Every one recognizes the character which fits this description. Whatever the man may pursue who has

these endowments, nature tells him that he ought to be a priest of science.

It is evident that I have been speaking of those who have pronounced gifts in a certain direction and who have freedom of choice. But there are many men whose endowments are not pronounced and who alas! are not free to choose.

As to the first class, if a man can do equally well several things and takes an equal interest in all, it is manifest that his choice must depend on other considerations than the one which I am now urging. We have all known such men. In college they are good in all studies, delight in all, and are also men of action. In the second class are those who on leaving college find themselves obliged, for financial or family reasons, to enter on work not to their liking. We all agree in sympathizing with these unfortunates. They are not the only losers, but the entire community, and when society shall be properly adjusted, if this ideal shall ever be reached, this waste of misdirected effort will be remedied.

There is one regard, if it may be mentioned without offense, in which the young man frequently sets a bar to his own progress and burdens himself with cares which force him to a certain calling when he ought to pursue another. It is an evil, if such I dare to call it, to which the susceptible heart of Southern youth is particularly liable. Delays which carry with them the promise of larger usefulness and larger ultimate happiness can surely not be called unadvisable.

III. In the third place, the choice of a profession must always have reference to one's usefulness. While free to pursue the calling of our choice, we are never free to choose what is not a real calling. "Life is real, life is earnest." If any man is excusable for idling life away or for wasting it in occupations which have no serious intent, surely the college man is entitled to no such exemption. His large reading and reflection ought to show him the significance of life and the grandeur of right living.

Serviceableness! This is the standard whereby we must choose what we will do with our lives, and, the choice once made, how we shall always act. Let us see what the effect is of living with any lower aim.

Suppose our first motive be gain. Surely a worthy and a necessary motive, but not properly first and never noblest. It leads us, let us say, into trade. Unchecked by something higher, it makes our weights lighter, our measures smaller, puts water in the milk, sand in the sugar, sells for butter something that is not such, places the best fruit in the basket on top, spreads false rumors on the exchange, makes promises of returns on investment which none but the most inexperienced could believe, exaggerates the good and hides the bad qualities of its own wares.

Contrast with this picture the honest tradesman. He never presents a bill after it has been paid. If his accounts have mistakes, for we all do err, they are as often in your favor as against you. The manner of his attention shows that he regards himself as your servant and not as your master, that he looks on you not as a block of silver from which he is at liberty to chip off a piece, but as a human being to whom he must give for what he exacts a full and fair equivalent.

But this subject has another side. We are not all technically traders, but we are all in trade. Almost daily we must make our purchases. In what spirit is this done? Do we say of the wares offered us, "It is nought, it is nought," and after the purchase go away and boast? Do we assume the lordly tone toward those who serve us? Or do we recognize the fact that a fair equivalence is on our side a duty as much as on the other? If tradesmen sometimes misrepresent their wares, is it not in part because they think this necessary as an offset to the avarice of their customers?

Alas for him into whose soul comes too early the love of gain, cutting short the days of school and so filling the mind with sordid things as to leave no room for higher thoughts! Alas for those who at any age make the fatal mistake of supposing that gain is the end of life!

What is the political career in its ideal but one of the noblest forms in

which a man may serve the state? Substitute for this ideal the love of gain, of power or of notoriety, and see the result. In the terms, "ward politician," "professional politician," "political boss," we have the judgment of the community on the change. See what the politician by profession, the chronic office-seeker, will do. He abuses his rival and would do so if this rival were the angel Gabriel. No act nor thought, public or private, of his rival is regarded as sacred. No record of service, however faithful, is unassailed, no virtues, however marked, which are not declared to be vices. For office and what it is supposed to bring, the "boss" loosens his purse-strings, joins in raising large sums to corrupt the consciences of his countrymen, demands contributions from state officials with hints of decapitation, to use the expressive words of a not very remote campaign puts millionaires into the frying pan and fries the "fat" out of them, abuses those within the party who stand for independence, and actually frightens the timid by the false and unpatriotic cry that the success of the opposing party means the ruin of the state.

Once in office, what is the public man's duty but to consider seriously questions relating to the public welfare? How does the self-seeking politician perform this duty? If you do not already know, you will learn with grief and disgust when as a citizen you shall join your fellows in urging some needed reform. It may be some question involving the health and happiness of thousands to which you direct the attention of the legislature. The subject is referred to the appropriate committee. You present the highest scientific evidence that the danger of which you complain is a real one. Multitudes of other sufferers of the highest integrity confirm your complaint by detailing their own similar experiences. In behalf of the helpless and unsuspecting you demand that the great evil be abated by legislative enactment. The case is so clear that you expect immediate action. Poor, deluded philanthropist!

The other side must also present its case. The proposed reform touches large industrial interests. These employ expensive legal talent, which is adroit enough to blind your committee to the true issues—or, if your committee is composed of sterner stuff and report a bill in favor of the reform, what then? Political jiggery is defiantly carried on in the very temple of justice. The lobby knows methods of which you never dreamed. The legislator is told that the success of the bill will bring financial distress; if he will vote against it, his friend will support some other measure which *he* has at heart; if he votes in its favor, his clients may prevent his return to office at the next election.

When the matter comes up for debate, such epithets are applied to you that you learn for the first time how very ignorant and shallow you are. Defeat is a foregone conclusion. After your struggle you are a wiser man, though not more loving.

Turn now to the man who hears his country calling for reform, who believes the state is entitled to the best talent and the purest devotion. He does not ride into power by unholy alliance with the worst elements of society. He does not measure every action by its probable effect on his own chances of promotion. He does not abstain from expressing an opinion on critical questions, for fear of alienating his clients, and thus losing, perchance, in the next election. He does not sell the highest interests of his party for personal ends. He does not leave the post of duty in order to direct questionable movements for his own profit. No! These methods of the demagogue he disdains. In the public service he loves to espouse the unpopular cause and do battle in the ranks of the minority. Like a true patriot he would rather be right than to be president. Magnifying his office as servant, he is lifted above the littleness and the baseness into which the self-seeker falls. His failure of recognition at the hands of his party cannot abate his devotion to the best interests of the state.

In the class of occupations commonly called professional, including, among others, law, medicine, theology, teaching, journalism and literature,

the same truth holds. They become, one and all, noble or ignoble in proportion as they are pursued from worthy or unworthy motives. To provoke litigation, to defend evident culprits with the same enthusiasm as the innocent, to espouse the most desperate cases in order by possible success to build up a practice—to do these things is not to be the true lawyer. A practitioner who cares more for his fee than for the life of his patient is not a genuine physician. The perfunctory teacher, who instructs by rote, who has no love of his work as one of supreme importance because it enriches and molds character—this man degenerates into a machine. To go into journalism with the idea that success must be won, even though it be necessary to violate all the decency of life, in order to make the issues of the press sensational; to go into literature in a more pretentious form, to write books and plays with no regard to their effect on morals, to

“Paint the mortal shame of nature with the living hues of Art,”

to “Feed the budding rose of boyhood with the drainage of your sewer;
Send the drain into the fountain, but the stream should issue pure”—

to do this may secure a competency and bring notoriety, but it violates the first principle of true living in that it is destitute of any serviceableness.

Alas! that it is possible to pursue even the high calling of the ministry in the spirit of adventure and selfishness. The man who chooses this calling because of any ease or exemption or consideration which it brings has not in him the heart of a true shepherd of souls.

On the other hand, what dignity and beauty attach to all forms of literary and professional toil when the worker has a just conception of the meaning and purpose of life. The lawyer becomes an agent of peace, order and sobriety; the doctor, a minister of mercy; the educator, a developer of the noblest faculties of the mind; the editor, a man who will boldly face defeat rather than degrade the tone of his paper; the author, a winner of something more enduring and more valuable than thousands of readers and of money; the minister, a prophet of truth, interpreting to men the meaning of life's mysteries, speaking as need arises the word of encouragement, of warning and of solace, a man whose description is complete where it can be said of him:

“He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.”

I am aware that the view which I am urging does not always find recognition. There are multitudes who live not for what they can put into life but for what they can get out of life. They picture the world as revolving about themselves and for their benefit. All the elaborate machinery of society has been devised for their good and they feel no obligation to keep it in order or to increase its efficiency. Their maxim is: “The world owes me a living,” a reversal of the great apostolic word: “He that will not work neither let him eat.”

There is also a class of men who say within their hearts that the serviceable and unselfish life is good but that its application is limited. The minister must of course be good and helpful, must give himself to high thoughts and to generous deeds, must be always ready with sympathy and the helping hand. The doctor must never turn away from any call for help, however much he exposes his own life, however small the prospect of compensation.

I make here no complaint against the high demands thus made of the physician and the minister. But why should life mean less to any other man than to these? Are they of different mental constitution? Has the world done more for them than for others, or more for them than they have done in return?

Among those who feel the duty to be useful, there is great variety as to the limits of the obligation. The smallest souls confine their service to themselves or to their immediate family. Another would serve his own particular community, even at the expense of other communities. A third feels the

duty only towards members of his own nation, race or religion. A fourth feels himself called to serve all men, and if not individually at best indirectly and by intent.

It must not be supposed that there is any real conflict between serving ourselves, and serving our friends, our fellow-countrymen, our fellow human beings. The temporary sacrifice of the smaller intent is often the sure way to realize the larger. All the so-called goods of earth are as nought compared with character, and our characters come to their best most really in the service of others. He that loses his life finds it.

The college man in choosing his profession is therefore going to select one in which he can attain his best and serve the most. It may be one of hardship and of small consideration. His friends may not understand his decision. But he understands. While others look on the good that comes to them as accident or as reward of some merit, he sees his equipment as part of a great plan. Not greater gain but service is the meaning of those years of preparation. This world is not a chaos, but a cosmos. Every part is adjusted to every other. There is wise plan in it all. His life and all its great possibilities are parts of that plan. Above and beyond all phenomena is the wise author of life who imparts its impulses, fixes its environs and assigns its tasks. In every heart he causes the golden rule to be heard.

The obligation coming to college men is not more real, but it is greater in so far as their advantages have been greater. To them come special opportunities of service. Greater weight will be given to their opinions. They will be looked to for example, for leadership and for inspiration. Above all, they can serve best by so living as to place emphasis on the higher sides of life. They are the men who must set themselves against our exaggerated spirit of commercialism, and show that life does not consist in the abundance of the things which a man possesses.

In all that I have said there has seemed to be an assumption that a man can have but one vocation in life. To attain one's best, it is true that a man must have singleness of aim and concentration of energy. But this truth is not the entire truth. I know a very active editor who is also eminent as preacher, author and lecturer. His diversity of occupation enables him to work nearly all the time. I know a successful broker who gives his leisure to art, and there are many men of literary occupation who find time for some favorite handicraft. If a man is forced to do work not of his choice, his burden will always be lighter for the repose and joy that come in giving odd moments to some work which he loves.

The subject of this address led me to inquire what professions have been chosen by former graduates of this institution. The register of alumni, given in this catalogue, is incomplete, but for the forty years, 1848-1887, it is evident that the ministry has attracted about 19 per cent., the law 18 per cent., teaching 17 per cent., farming 12 per cent., merchandise 11 per cent and medicine 8 per cent.

I assume that of the class graduating to-morrow nearly all will enter one or another of these occupations. I have said that I would not recommend to-day one calling above another. I have been content to present the spirit in which the selection should be made. May I however still remind you that for some of these occupations your college course has only fitted you to enter on a further special line of study? This may not be necessary for the merchant. A year at an agricultural school would be very serviceable to the young farmer. The young lawyer will apply himself diligently to reading in some office or at some school. The young physician feels the necessity of a medical training. The men who need a special word of encouragement are the young teacher and the young minister. It seems incredible that the two professions devoted to the highest of human interests should be often entered with the least amount of special preparation. The call which one hears to be a minister or a teacher is allowed to obscure the call, equally real, to qualify oneself. Schools and churches and friends will say, "You have education enough." One may have enough to be very useful, but not enough

to reach his highest service. Let the young man set his face like a flint until he has acquired the special training needed for his success. If he cannot do this by further study in college or seminary, then let him give himself to reading under the guidance of wise and willing helpers.

As a class you enjoy the double distinction of graduating at Alma Mater's semi-centennial and at the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. May the thoughts suggested by this circumstance inspire you. May the upward and onward course of our college and our country be also the history of your lives. New worlds of truth and new continents of duty may be discovered by each glad young Columbus here this day.

And now in closing, another personal word. In speaking to you so frankly, I have not abused my privilege. As an older brother, with some experience of life, directness, speech is my duty and Alma Mater would be content with nothing less.

You have had large opportunities and larger ones are still before you. You may equip yourselves to a degree which was not possible to most of your predecessors. The eyes of your older brothers are on you. The hopes and blessings of Alma Mater are with you. In the love of men and the fear of God may your lives be marked by conscientious and effective service.

Alumni Oration, by W. L. SANFORD, Sherman, Texas.

The Credit System.

I would pause on the threshold of this strange, new task to express my gratitude to you, ladies and gentlemen of Alabama, by whose gracious presence I am complimented and inspired this morning; and to you, gentlemen of the alumni, by whose kind remembrance and partiality, transcending a better judgment, I am permitted to wear this honor. Recalling many who, by reason of profession and acquired art, to say nothing of innate resources, were more entitled to your consideration, I recognized in your action the expression of a sentiment too manly for utterance—a sentiment that touched my heart most deeply, and to which it responded most abundantly; and so, sensitive of your kindness but doubtful of your discretion, I accepted the invitation, feeling the honor would be worthy the effort and the humiliation of failure lost in the sympathy of friends.

A resident of Texas, upon his return from a visit to his native hills of Georgia, being asked how he found things back in the old state, replied, in a pardonable spirit of disparagement: "I found the same old crowd, sitting around the same old grocery store, whittling on the same old boxes, and swapping the same old lies of fifteen years ago." I shall not bear a story like that back to my home in Texas; rather shall it be my proud privilege to say I found the same delightful companionship, the same chaste refinement, the same kindness of heart and warmth of welcome that I knew in the shadowless days that are no more.

With a love and a loyalty born of my youth and fed by maturer years, with a heart all a tremble with the joy of the meeting, I hail my alma mater! Though changed in her habitation and strange the apparel she has donned, yet preserving, I trust, the same lofty spirit as of yore, she is to me the same old mother who in tender years guided my childish feet, and then, at last, sent me forth to life's battles with her blessings on my head. And so

in manhood have I come back with nothing but praise on my lips and gratitude in my heart to bless her name and congratulate her on this her golden anniversary. Her life, cast amid the most tumultuous years of the century, has been an eventful one. Surviving the ravages of fire and the wreck of war, enduring the afflictions of reconstruction days and the financial distress of the early '70s, true to her motto, "No Cross, No Crown," she has made adversities the stepping stones to higher things, and progress is written on her signet ring.

I detract nothing of credit from the distinguished labors of other gentlemen when I say that in this unsurpassed achievement and steady growth I see the genius of one man, the guidance of a master spirit, whose influence, gentle as the falling dew, is yet mighty in its power; a man whom I remember as a kind teacher and a wise counselor; a man whose presence unseen, yet felt, has walked beside me through the years, whispering encouragement and infusing strength; a "man whom to know is a liberal education, whom to love a patent of nobility, and the grasp of whose hand is a benediction and an inspiration." Already, with prophetic ken, you have turned to that illustrious scholar, that superb type of Christian manhood—Thomas J. Dill.

This audience and this occasion would suggest a different theme from that which I have chosen; but, as man thought partakes largely of his surroundings, and as my life has been one of severe practicality and experience in business affairs, I have selected a subject at once congenial to myself and of importance to the commercial, industrial and agricultural interests of our country, and as such, claims the thoughtful attention of patriotic men of all classes and professions. And since in the prosperity of man dwells the happiness of woman, I ask from that element of my audience a patient hearing.

On a certain morning each autumn we read in our daily papers a document emanating from the White House and purporting to be a thanksgiving proclamation, wherein we are enjoined to rejoice with exceeding great joy and give thanks for the abundance and peace that have crowned us as a people; on that midsummer holiday when the nation celebrates the anniversary of its independence, our speakers, with the blare of the trumpet and the scream of the eagle, announce that we are in the midst of a material prosperity the like of which the world does not show nor history reveal.

True, the great manufacturing north is multiplying in resources and expanding in wealth and power, yet, traversing this sun-crowned land of ours, inspecting its industries, feeling the pulse of trade and inquiring into the financial affairs of the farming classes, we find no condition to warrant these cheering statements, nor to inspire us with that devout gratitude for the expression of which that stereotyped instrument calls, unless we be like the woman in the incident which now comes to mind. She had lately risen from a bed of sickness and was returning home from town with an armful of groceries, among which was a large canvassed ham, when she was accosted by a solicitous lady friend, who exclaimed: "La! Sister Wagner, you are not going to tote that big ham home, are you—and you so poorly, too?" "Yes, Sister F.", she replied with commendable christian spirit, "and I thank God I've got the ham to tote!"

The statistician may spread his charts and multiply his tables, showing the growth and prosperity of the South, but figures cannot impeach the tongueless testimony of privation and suffering which exist in the farming districts, nor of stagnation and depression which prevail in the markets throughout her borders. For it is a fact, which no careful, posted man will dispute, that the commercial and agricultural interests of our country are more severely prostrated to-day than they have been for many years—that the business of the merchant shows smaller dividends and the farmer grows poorer each year.

We have a peerless country: a soil that yields abundance to the magic touch of toil; a climate in sympathy with husbandry; our seasons are regular; our winters mild; people intelligent and industrious—in fact, there is none that labors more assiduously than does the southern farmer. There is

none that produces more to swell the world's wealth than he, and yet there is none that reaps as few of its benefits and blessings as he. By all the laws of nature and of man ease and plenty should sit at his fireside and contentment and happiness should rest in his heart. But come with me into the fields of the South. By the farmer's side in the long, rough furrow we find baby hands grasping the implements of toil, and baby faces blistering under the burning heat of a summer's sun; old men, bowed with the burden of years, whom age and infirmity should exempt from the hardships of labor, guiding the plowshare or wielding the hoe; woman, on the sacred threshold of motherhood—woman, that flower which only blooms to perfection in the sunny realms of home, toiling in the harvest field. Come with me to the habitation of these people—homes to which luxury is a stranger and bare necessity a transient guest;—homes so wrapped in the gloom of ignorance that the little child whom you take upon your lap will answer question with question: "Who is God?" The floors are carpetless, the windows curtainless, the beds hard, the food coarse and scant; rags and wretchedness, destitution and despair confront us on all sides, and from the cradle comes the wail of deformity, the child of neglect. Then follow the path that leads from the hut of the tenant to the home of the landlord—to that grand old manor house which in brighter days extended its arms in perpetual hospitality; whose floors have trembled with dancing feet, and whose walls have given back the laughter of merry hearts. We rap at the door and Poverty ushers us in. The plastering has fallen, the massive pillars are crumbling, the gate is hingeless, the fences down, the barns leaky. All about are scattered signs of decay and distress, and in no place do you find the touch of improvement. The daughters of the house do menial service and the sons toil in the field. Then pass, if you please, from the rural districts into the city. Stroll through the marts of commerce. Business is stagnant, purchases light and sales dull, and industries of all kinds languish. The papers are filled with paragraphs of assignments, mortgages and deeds of trust; and thousands of emigrants are fleeing yearly from the poverty-scoured hills of Alabama and Georgia and Tennessee to meet perhaps a harder fate in the unknown lands of the West. Look where you may, all over the South, and you read the legend of hard times; go where you may, and you meet the "withered hand of want and the white face of hunger."

Every healthy business enterprise should yield not only a fair dividend on the investment, but also a profit commensurate with the expended time, ability and energy of the investor; and so, when we find a merchant, having a reasonable trade and living economically, and then, at the end of the year, casting up his accounts to find that he has made nothing, if, indeed, he has not lost, we know that there is something wrong. Likewise, there is an unwritten law which says that every man's labor shall be an equivalent for food and raiment for him and his; and so, when we find a farmer, not single-handed but aided by his whole family, toiling and slaving three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, denying themselves all of life's luxuries and most of its needs, and then winding up the year in debt, we know again that there is something wrong.

That the progress of the South is arrested by unwise and unjust federal legislation is a patent fact. The oppressive tariff and corrupt pension systems with which the whole country is burdened operate with even greater hardship upon the South than upon the North, for in the North are the vast factories which the tariff protects, and the North the homes of the favored few, and therefore in the North alone are concentrated the untold millions to be distributed among its wage-workers, or locked in the vaults of the money king; furthermore, the great mass of pensioners live without the South and, therefore, other sections receive the benefits of the enormous sums of money which the periodical pension disbursement puts into circulation. But these are political questions which are being daily discussed by the press and shall have no place in our thoughts to-day. They are problems the solution of which must and will be found at the ballot box; and I pass them with a

prayer that in the battle to be fought in the autumn, when upon one side shall be gathered the legions of oppression and upon the other the cohorts of industrial freedom, the eternal principles of right and justice may prevail, and long delayed but glorious and perpetual victory may perch upon the snow white banners of Democracy.

But there is another cause for this prevailing depression, and one which lies in our power to remove; and to the discussion of which I ask your attention to-day. I refer to the Credit System—that vampire of commerce that is sucking the life blood of our country; that monster evil that is despoiling the homes and debasing the morals of the people; infinitely worse than the liquor traffic, for it impoverishes alike him who buys and him who sells, for its evil influence is more broadspread. Its baneful presence is felt at nearly every hearth in the South, and, insatiate, it enters the very sanctuary of the Most High, and to-day we are building churches on the credit plan. Think of it! a mortal man with a mechanic's lien on the house of God.

Some writer has said that more than half of the progress in the new world has been achieved through the liberal and judicious use of credit; and, on the other hand, more than half of the anxiety, failure and misery has been caused by the abuse of credit. Like all other blessings, the greater the good the nearer the evil. The credit system, instituted to meet the wants and conditions peculiar to cotton culture and the demands of an insufficient circulating medium, was in its conception a wise measure; but that which was ordained as a blessing and operated, primarily, as a relief, has become a curse. The rivulet that watered and refreshed the land has grown to a river that sweeps over the country with destruction to homes and desolation to hearts; a river whose banks are strewn with the wrecks of commercial enterprises and the bleaching bones of ruined hopes. The tonic has become the disease. The terms of credit given merchants have periodically increased from thirty to sixty days, from sixty days to four months, and, so great has competition become, that goods are now sold on six months' time and dated six months ahead, which is virtually a credit of one year straight. And to such an extent has the credit system been abused that farmers no longer confine their time purchases to necessary implements and supplies, but extend them to include the extravagances of life, and go so far as to buy on time with cash in their pockets.

The industrial and social system of the South, which underwent such a radical and, if you please, such a beneficent change, thirty years ago, has drifted back into a condition equally deplorable, so far as the welfare of the country and the liberties of the people are concerned. Not by the hand of power, but by the voluntary submission of more than half her citizenship, slavery has again been enthroned within her borders. Not a slavery of race, nor of class, but a slavery of condition. The creditor is the master, the debtor the slave. In the first division there may be some progress and contentment, but in the latter there can be none, for there is no bondage in this world so galling, so degrading as the servitude of debt—that overseer who stands beside you in the field with uplifted lash; that spectre which walks by your side by day and haunts your dreams by night; that cloud which, overhanging a farm, excludes every ray of sunshine; that wall which, encircling a home, shuts out every whispering wind; that blighting frost which, falling, withers every bloom in the garden of life. Debt steals the flush from beauty's cheek; it hushes the song in the throat of childhood; it robs of independence, ambition and manhood; it breeds discontent, desperation and crime. And the great co-ordinate evil of debt is interest. No business can prosper and pay on its capital stock the legal interest of any State, however reasonable the rate may be. No farmer can pay 10 per cent. interest and educate his children. He may work from sun to sun, but interest works night and day, enriching the lender and impoverishing the borrower.

Now, let us examine the credit system in its practical operation. I have interviewed many merchants all over the country, and the consensus of opinion is that the average collection of retail credit sales will scarcely reach

80 per cent. For instance: Of every hundred thousand dollars sold on credit there are twenty thousand dollars that are never collected; on every million dollars retail credit business there is an average loss of two hundred thousand dollars; and in every section where there is a five million dollar credit business done annually there are one million dollars of outstanding notes and accounts that are never liquidated. Now, take the indebtedness of that section and multiply it by the number of such sections in the South; or take one-fifth of the grand amount of all the credit business done by all the retail merchants in all the South, and you will in a measure comprehend the enormity of the burden that weighs upon her queenly shoulders. Ten times ten million dollars of indebtedness hanging like a millstone about the necks of the people! Do you wonder, then, that our country is prostrate? Do you wonder, then, that her people are poverty-stricken and well-nigh hopeless? There are frequent instances, it is true, where merchants collect 90 per cent. of outstanding resources, but there is an overwhelming majority of instances where they do not collect 60 per cent.; and the short crop years, together with business failures, wherein 20 per cent. of the face of notes and accounts is not realized, all tend to bring down the average collection. And even this average of 80 per cent. is only attained by placing fictitious values on farm stock and well-worn machinery which, given the alternative of that or nothing, merchants receive on accounts, but which, disposed of at forced sale, bring rarely 50 per cent. of their assessed value; and by buying cotton on accounts at from 15 to 20 per cent. above the market quotations. "How," you skeptically inquire, "do merchants survive this terrible discount of their resources?" They don't survive, for as a class, they are not prosperous, success being the exception and failure the rule. Assuming that, as a class, they are successful, though losing 20 per cent. of their credit sales, and there develops the startling fact that they are charging 25 per cent. more profit than would be necessary under a cash system, and the better element of their customers are bearing the burden of loss incurred by their selling to the irresponsible ones. From which I deduce this proposition: The credit system is either ruinous to the dealer and consumer both, or it builds up the one at the expense of the other. Taking either horn of the dilemma, we find that it is disastrous to the interests of the South, and should therefore be reformed or abolished. Mr. Humphries, of Texas, summed the whole matter up in a nutshell when he said: "I have stood behind the counter twenty-three years' selling goods on time, and I never handled a man's credit trade five years without leaving him in a worse fix than I found him, and it broke me in the end."

Furthermore, the marketable value of open accounts, when sold with the business, the same continuing, is not $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of their face. If the business be suspended they are not worth ten cents on the dollar. In either case as collateral security they are worth absolutely nothing. Secured notes, in either case, are not worth $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of their face, and can scarcely be used as collateral security at 50 per cent. valuation in the negotiation of a loan. Do you doubt it? If so, try your banks and money lenders. Is a business system sound which manifests such unhealthy systems? Can a country thrive whose commercial institutions are backed by such worthless paper? Think of it! The promises, the integrity of a people not worth fifty cents on the dollar! Hence I am led to repeat, the credit system is debasing the morals of the people. So cheap has credit become and so lax in its requirements that men may, and do every day, go into an extensive credit business with a limited and insufficient capital, which cannot but result disastrously. Take for example the case of a man with \$3,000 capital. He buys a \$9,000 stock of goods, paying a third cash, and receiving on the balance two, four, and six months' time. He hardly gets his goods arranged when along comes a drummer, in all probabilities, working on commission, i. e.: his salary depending on his sales. He forces on the merchant, or permits him to buy, an unwarranted stock of his wares. He then mails the order to his house, together with a highly colored statement of the man's business ability and prospects, and thus

secures the shipment. Others come along and, finding that he has been receiving goods from other responsible wholesale houses, sell him without an inquiry as to his financial status and moral reputation, and we now find him with a \$20,000 stock of goods on hand. He withdraws his original \$3,000 from the business, and invests it in some other way, usually in property exempt from legal execution, and we have presented the amazing spectacle of a merchant doing a \$30,000 business without a cent invested. With all to make and nothing to lose, he becomes reckless, selling at cost for cash, and extending credit to all applicants without regard to financial or moral standing. He buys goods from one man and with the proceeds of this sale, partially pays the others, and when, at last, his creditors refuse to be paid in promises and the shadow of impending doom falls upon him, he gathers together what money he can, converts many accounts into non-garnishable notes, executes a deed of trust, naming a whole host of kinsfolk as preferred claimants and a relative as trustee, bids defiance to his actual creditors, and through imperfect laws or technicalities escapes the punishment which lesser crimes receive. And yet, this man did not necessarily premeditate fraud. His early intention may have been of the very best, but his eagerness for large returns overcame his conservatism and inclination toward right dealing, and the credit system presented the channel of speculation and afforded the subsequent opportunity of fraud. Nor is the wholesale man to be pitied nor even held blameless in the transaction. In fact, he entered into the speculation and became a party to the crime when he sold the goods on credit without an accurate knowledge of the financial condition of the buyer. Thus it is that the credit system promotes gambling and sets a premium on inflation, deception, corruption and fraud. This class of merchants not only involve themselves in hopeless insolvency and injure their creditors, but they create a distrust on the part of jobbers toward the retail trade, overstock the market, demoralize prices, and, therefore, work a hardship on those merchants who are endeavoring to do an honest, conservative business. By the side of this man is another merchant who conducts his affairs on a cash basis. Buying on time and being forced to have money he sells at cost for cash, and, failing, his goods are thrown upon the market and sacrificed and the conservative merchant is forced out of the market; or, if perchance, to hold his trade, he meets those prices, he finds at the end of the year that he has not only lost his labor but has failed to make interest on his investment.

And yet, hazardous as the credit business is, experience showing that the majority of those who engage in it meet with financial disaster, every branch of it is crowded to suffocation, and no sooner does one fail than another eagerly takes his place. There is a certain fascination about it which no other occupation seems to possess, unless it be that of the professional gambler in futures. It is the most deceptive business in the world—it promises more but gives less. And for this reason all departments are filled with those who, lacking education and other needful qualifications, are wholly unfit to engineer an enterprise, and after a brief but costly experience, go to join the vast throng of insolvents who fell victims of its delusions. One of the saddest pictures in business life—one I never behold but what I feel a thrill of genuine, sorrow and regret—that of an old farmer, after years of abundant success in his calling, turning his back upon the peaceful labors and homely joys of the farm and entering upon the tumult and uncertainty of a business career.

I recall the instance of a man in my own country, who was tempted to ruin by its rich promises of gain. He was a man who had passed over the summit of life. Having moved to Texas, when his county was the frontier, he had acquired a farm as rich and beautiful as any that dot those flowered prairies. His home was surrounded with all the comforts of life and contentment found a dwelling place in his bosom until he was stricken with the mercantile fever. He sold his stock, and all his broad, smiling acres and, invested the proceeds in merchandise. I saw him in the spring when his stock was complete and his old heart full of hope. On a tour of adjustment, I called upon him in the fall. The shelves were empty, save here and there

a remnant of inevitable hard stock, but not a cent had he. It was the same, sad story. Some would have paid but couldn't, others could have paid but wouldn't; it was all the same, and the old farmer, white with the snows of many winters, is a wageworker with nothing left him but the memory of a happy home and the blighting experience of one year in the credit business.

Well, what is the outcome of all this? The manufacturer, the wholesale man and the jobber, realizing the great risk they assume in selling men inexperienced, and those doing a credit business, put upon their wares an additional profit of from five to one hundred per cent., according to the class of goods they are handling; and the retailer, for similar reasons, puts an additional profit of from five to one hundred per cent., according to the article he is selling; and the tax of, at least, forty per cent., with an additional eight or ten per cent. annual interest and ten per cent. attorney's fees, falls upon the consumer alone. The estimated tariff tax is \$8 per capita. Assuming that \$200 will cover the annual expenditures of a family of five members, the credit tax on the family is \$60 or \$12 per capita. Therefore, though being in theory an ardent free trader, given the choice of two evils, each linked with one virtue, I would take the protection system of tariff and a cash system of business in the South in preference to the present obnoxious credit system and free trade.

Not only does the credit system impose onerous tax upon the consumer, but it creates fancied wants and therefore breeds extravagance and waste; for it is a fact, proven by universal experience, that one will buy more freely and carelessly when making purchases on time than when buying for cash; and, furthermore, with its alluring voice, it leads him into obligations which often he is never able to discharge. In the spring the farmer makes arrangement for his year's supplies, patches his harness, breaks the ground and pitches his crop. For a time he and his family labor hard and live economically. The rains fall, the dews come, the sun shines and along in June, farmer goes out to reconnoitre. He finds he has got a good stand. The plant looks healthy, vigorous and green. A smile of satisfaction lights up his face and, going to the house, meets his wife. "Mary," he says, "I've got the finest stand you ever saw; I bet I will make a half bale to the acre; I reckon you might as well get that wrought iron range that you have been wishing for." So he buys it, takes off a few plank in order that he may get it into the house and executes his note for \$67.50, payable in the fall. They go to the store Saturday and purchase more freely than usual. Then July comes, and he goes out to take another survey. The crop looks fine, the whole field is radiant with pink and white blooms, and here and there are a few squares and in the more fertile sections are bolls in embryo. He is carried away, so to speak, with the splendor of his prospects. He goes to the house, and, meeting his wife, exclaims: "Mary, you never saw such cotton in your life as I have got; I bet I will make a bale to the acre! I'm going to get me that wagon I've been needing so long." So he buys him a fine, red wagon, giving his note for \$65, payable in the fall; and then an agent comes along and he has his shanty decorated with a system of lightning rods, with great, gold balls and flaming weather vanes on top, giving his note for about \$65, payable in the fall; and from a migratory book agent he buys a large, illustrated, gilt-edge bible, not a bad thing to have in a man's family by any means, except when opening the leaves he reads between the lines the iron bound note for the payment of which he has signed away his peace of mind. And all this time the purchases at the store have become more liberal. Then August comes and with it the hail or the rain or the drouth, or the boll worm, or the army worm or some other malefactor, and where is the farmer? Not a bale to ten acres and three hundred dollars in debt. Disappointed, discouraged and dissatisfied with everything and everybody, he says the whole system of government is wrong—the farmer is a dupe and the merchant a thief. He arraigns combines, monopolies and corporations and goes headlong into politices. And I would say right here, that politices is the worst measure a merchant or farmer ever incorporated into his business and that will be the dawn

of a brighter day when they both turn a deaf ear to its siren voice and study the industrial and economic questions that await them.

But pardon this digression. Interest now begins to gnaw its way into the life of the farmer. He begins the new year three hundred dollars in debt. He must raise that season an additional bale of cotton on the same ground in order to pay the interest; in another year he must raise two additional bales on the same ground in order to meet the accumulated interest; and so on and on through life he plods, bearing a burden that grows heavier with his years, till death in mercy comes, outlaws the debt and sets the bondsman free. Thus have we briefly compassed the evils of that system which is arresting the growth of the South. How shall we correct it?

Our Democratic leaders tell us that it is a political question; that the tariff is the author of all our woe, and in tariff reform will be found the panacea for all our ills. The Third Party, or Alliance, offers for the relief of the people the Sub-Treasury scheme—a gigantic mortgage system—on the principle, I presume, that “the hair of the dog is good for the bite.” But a close student of the situation cannot, avoid the conclusion that it is not so much a political as an economic question that confronts us. The evil did not emanate from Congress, nor has Congress the power to correct it; at the hearthstone it began and at the hearthstone must the remedy be found.

We must inaugurate a rigid system of retrenchment and economy—an economy which, beginning in the home circle, shall extend through all our commercial and industrial life. The merchant must confine the volume of his business to his capital stock, limit his purchases, shave his profits, and, above all things else, reduce the time and amount of his credit sales.

The farmer must get out of debt. As a step in this direction let him choose the less of two evils, borrow money of banks at ten per cent. interest and pay cash for his goods, and, in so doing, he will not only prevent clerical errors, disputes over accounts and subsequent lawsuits, but will exercise greater discretion and economy in their selection and will buy them cheaper; for a merchant, in a cash transaction, assuming no risk of loss, incurring no expense of collection, turning his capital oftener, can well afford to sell on a closer margin. Especially must he restrict himself in the purchase of farm machinery. Do not misunderstand me. I do not denounce the proper use of labor-saving machinery, for I hold him a public benefactor whose genius has devised a means of lessening the hours of toil or lifting one burden from the backs of the plodding masses; but they, like all other luxuries of life, are to be bought by those only whose means justify the purchase. A poor man with a field of wheat buys on credit a binder for \$155 and cuts it in a day, when he might have bought a cradle for \$3 and done the same in a week. True, he has saved five days of labor, but he has lost five days' wages and has become involved to the extent of \$155. I deplore the judgment of that man who, poor in gold but rich in labor, economizes his labor and spends his gold.

Furthermore, the farmer must reduce the acreage of cotton. The last two years have thrown nearly eighteen million bales on the market, creating an excess of production over consumption. Reduce the acreage and give consumption a chance to catch up with production, and cotton will take its legitimate place once more among the staples of the world. The reports of decreased acreage caused a perceptible advance in both domestic and foreign markets. If rumors can do so much, what would realities produce? There is no doubt a short crop this year would restore prices and usher in a prosperity such as we have not known for many years.

Not only must he reduce the acreage of cotton, but the farmer must diversify his crop. It is quite as impossible for a farmer to prosper, depending solely on cotton, as it would be for the merchant should he rely on the sale of one staple commodity alone. The farmer, like the merchant, to succeed must have more than one source of revenue. Cotton, like sugar and coffee, will always command a cash purchaser at some figure, but there is no profit in it when made the sole product of the farm, if we may judge by the cost of pro-

duction and the price it has commanded of late years. Let the farmer raise cotton enough only to purchase those things which cannot be produced on the farm, but devote more time to the culture of grain and the breeding of stock. To the Atlanta Constitution we are indebted for this new song:

“ Oh, Dixie land is the land of cotton;
 That's why Dixie's now forgotton:—
 Plant corn, plant corn,
 Plant corn down South in Dixie!
 Oh, cotton she's a gay deceiver;
 That's jes' why we're goin' to leave her;—
 Plant corn, plant corn,
 Plant corn down South in Dixie!”

The farmer who raises corn in abundance is independent. His stock are fat and pass through the winters with less hardship and loss of life; his team is strong and can draw heavier loads and till more ground; his cows give more and richer milk, and his hogs supply him meat. And with granary full and smoke house at home he may laugh at the politician and bid defiance to the money lender and cotton buyer.

Finally, as a measure of relief for all classes, the South must build factories. She pays the freight on her raw material to the eastern mills, and the return freight on the manufactured article, leaving the profit of manufacture in the East. Save the freight both ways and you cut in half the cost of the article. Manufacture at home and you give employment to the surplus farm hands who are making cotton raising profitless, and to the vast horde of idlers that throng our streets. May the time hasten when busy spindles, numberless as the stars, shall sing of new life in the South, and countless factories shall pour forth their smoke like incense to the skies!

In conclusion, permit me to say, especially for the benefit of the young men, of whom I see many to-day, standing upon the threshold of life, armed, equipped and restless for its conflicts: do not buy on credit that which will not afford you a corresponding ability to pay. Avoid unnecessary debt as you would intemperance—the paths are different, but the destruction is the same; avoid it as you would pestilence—its breath is poison and its touch is death.

Let the merchant reduce his business to a cash basis, and what he will save from losses and gain in discounts will more than counterbalance the contraction in the volume of trade; and dependent upon no man and indebted to none he will escape much of the physical stress and mental harassments to which he is now continually subjected.

Let the farmer not borrow of the future and mortgage his old age. Let him keep out of debt; keep out of polities; stay at home and beautify it with clinging vines and laughing blossoms, to gladden the heart of the woman who is wearing out her life slaving for him; educate his children and the skies will be bluer, the rains will fall softer and the flowers bloom fairer around him; and, in time, the tinkle of the cow bells about his cottage door at evening will become to him music sweet as angel songs dropping from twilight skies.

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